The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

Vol. I. No. 101. SUBSCRIPTION { STAMPED......... £2 10 0 / UN-STAMPED..... 1 5 0 } DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1859. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE. NOTICE.—The Free List entirely suspended, the Public Press Excepted.

Engagement for Six Nights of the Great Comedian, Mr. F. ROBSON, supported by Miss Hughes, Messrs. Walter Gordon, Gaston Murray, George Cooke, and Charles Conway—Mr. Bruce Norton and Miss Cuthbert.

On This (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, August 31st, the performances will commence with (third time in Dublin) the celebrated drama of THE PORTER'S KNOT—Captain Oakham, Mr. George Cooke; Stephen Scatter, Mr. Gaston Murray; Samson Burr, Mr. F. Robson; Augustus Burr, Mr. Walter Gordon; Alice, Miss Hughes.

After, which a Grand Ballet Divertissement, by Mdlles. Merriton, E. Newton, K. Bishop, and the Corps de Ballet.

To be followed by the laughable Farce of PAWKINS THE PERSECUTED—De Windsor, Mr. G. Cooke; Whitewash, Mr. W. Gordon; Pawkins, Mr. F. Robson; Agatha, Miss K Carson.

To conclude with the laughable Farce of LADIES BEWARE—Sir Charles, Mr. Walter Gordon; Colonel, Mr. G. Cooke; Matilda, Miss Hughes; Grace, Miss Cuthbert.

Prices of admission.—Notice—In consequence of the great expense attending the above Engagements, Mr. Webb will be compelled to advance the Prices of Admission to the following scale:—Lower Private Boxes, 1*l.* 5s. Upper ditto, 1*l.* Boxes, 3s.; Second Price, 1s. 6d.; Pit, 1s. 6d.; Second Price, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 1s.; Second Price, 6d.; Upper Gallery, 3d. throughout the Evening.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Roman Catholic Friends, come to the Debate in the Oriel-street Meeting on THIS (WEDNESDAY) Evening, August 31, 1859, at half-past Seven o'clock.

Subject: Is Holy Orders a Sacrament?

Mr. Matthew Tracy will (God willing) preside.

Does not every sacrament consist of two things—matter and form?—Catechism of Trent, ques. x. on the Sacraments.

Must not every sacrament be of Divine institution?—Council of Trent, sess. vii. can. 1, on the Sacraments in General.

Was the matter and form of Holy Orders instituted by our Lord Jesus Christ?

"With regard to the matter of this sacrament, the Greeks have always held that it consists solely in the imposition of hands; *but among the Latins there are various opinions.* Some say that it consist solely in the delivery of the instruments, that the accompanying words of the bishop are the form, and that the imposition of hands is accidental matter. Others hold that the essential matter consists solely in the imposition of hands, with the accompanying prayer of the bishop, which is the form; and that the delivery of the instruments, and the accompanying prayer of the bishop are adventitious, accidental, or integral matter and form, to express more clearly the effects of the power conferred."—Liguori on the Council of Trent, p. 319. Duffy, Dublin.

Roman Catholics are specially and earnestly invited to attend.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.

INVITATION TO MR. NUGENT, OF COOK-STREET. Roman Catholic Friends, come to the Debate in the Fishamble-street Meeting, on This (WEDNESDAY) Evening, August 31, 1859, at half-past Seven o'clock.

Subject: True Rule of Faith—6th Article of United Church of England and Ireland. (Continued.)

Mr. George M'Guigan will (God willing) preside.

What is the rule of faith of the United Church of England and Ireland? God's holy written Word, and that only. "Holy Scripture containeth all things necessary to salvation; so that whatsoever is not read therein, nor may be proved thereby, is not required of any man that it should be believed as an article of the faith, or be thought requisite or necessary to salvation."—Sixth Article of the United Church of England and Ireland.

What was the rule of faith to which Christ always appealed? When the Sadducees, who did not believe in the resurrection, came to Christ, what did Christ say to them? "You err, *not knowing the Scriptures.*" And how did Christ prove the resurrection? Hear his words, "And concerning the resurrection of the dead, *have you not read that which was spoken by God?*" &c.—Matt. xxii. 29, 31, Roman Catholic Bible.

Roman Catholics are earnestly and affectionately requested to attend.

MEDICAL EARLY CLOSING.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

ASSISTANT APOTHECARIES' ASSOCIATION (IRELAND) 12, Eustace-street, Dublin.

An adjourned special meeting of the above Association will be held this evening, (Wednesday), the 31st inst., at 9 o'clock, to receive the suggestions of the Council as to the best manner by which the boon of Early Closing can be obtained, so that the interests of employer and employed may be mutually consulted.

Proprietors of establishments are respectfully invited to attend.

(By order,)
WILLIAM HUME, } Honorary
GEORGE B. POWELL, } Secretaries.

PARLIAMENTARY REGISTRY—CITY ELECTION.

A large number of objections having been served on the Conservative Electors, all persons who have received same are requested *carefully to preserve them*, and bring or send them to the Conservative Registration Committee, at their rooms, 28, College Green, on and after Monday next, that the requisite means may be taken to preserve their franchise.

By Order,
THOMAS HENRY ATKINSON,
17th August, 1859. Assistant Secretary.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

Communication with KILLARNEY *via* ATHLONE, LIMERICK, and the RIVER SHANNON.

On and after the 1st JULY, Tickets will be issued from Dublin to Killarney by the 7 a.m., Train from Dublin, and from Killarney to Dublin by Cars, leaving Killarney at Six o'Clock, Morning.

FARES FROM DUBLIN TO KILLARNEY, OR VICE VERSA:—
First Class, 20s. Second Class, 15s.
RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE FOR A MONTH:—
First Class, 30s. Second Class, 23s.

Tickets to Killarney are also issued at Cavan, Longford, Athlone and Galway. For Fares and other particulars see Handbills, to be obtained at any of the Stations.

Passengers to and from Killarney may break the journey at Athlone, Killaloe, Limerick, Tarbert, or Tralee. Single Tickets to or from Killarney are available for the completion of the journey for Fourteen Days from the date of issue, and Return Tickets are available for one month.

W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 22nd June, 1859.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

DUBLIN TO SLIGO IN 9½ HOURS, BY THE SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE. THREE DAILY COMMUNICATIONS EACH WAY BETWEEN DUBLIN AND SLIGO.

FROM DUBLIN TO SLIGO.

7 0 a.m. train to Longford, thence per Coach.
10 30 „ „ do. do.
7 15 p.m. Mail train to Mullingar, thence per Coach.

FROM SLIGO TO DUBLIN.

8 15 a.m. Coach to Longford, thence per 2 55 p.m. train
10 0 a.m. do do 6 0 p.m. „
5 45 p.m do to Mullingar, thence per 3 12 a.m. „

FARES.

	£	s.	d.
1st Class and Inside Coach,	1	5	0
2nd Class and Outside „	0	18	0
3rd Class and Outside „	0	13	8

N.B.—The 10 30 a.m. Train to Longford and the Coach in connection with it, and the 8 15 a.m. Coach from Sligo, in connection with the 2 55 p.m. Train from Longford to Dublin, are Express Conveyances, and perform the journey each way between Dublin and Sligo in nine hours and a-half.

W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, June, 1859.

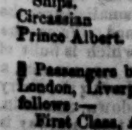
MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. A DAY ON THE WESTMEATH LAKES FOR HALF-A-CROWN.

Tickets are not transferable, and are available for Mullingar or Multifarnham only.

Passengers alighting at, or proceeding to, any other station, will forfeit their tickets, and will be charged the ordinary fare from the point whence the train started.

FARES.
Dublin to Mullingar or Multifarnham:—
First Class..................Five Shillings.
Second Class...............Half-a-Crown.
Thirty pounds of Luggage allowed. Tickets not Transferable.

W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, July 1859.



GALWAY AND NEW YORK, CALLING AT ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Shortest and most direct route to America. The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (Limited), Will despatch as under their Powerful Steam Ships:

CIRCASSIAN,
PRINCE ALBERT,
JASON,
PACIFIC.

FROM GALWAY. For St. John's (N.F.) and New York.

Ships.	To Sail.
Circassian	17th Sept.
Prince Albert.	15th Oct.

FROM NEW YORK.

Ships.	To Sail.
Jason	15th Sept.
Circassian	13th Oct.

THROUGH RATES.

Passengers booked for ST. JOHN'S and NEW YORK from London, Liverpool, Manchester, Belfast, Cork, or Dublin, as follows:—

First Class, £12 12s., £15 15s., and £18 18s., according to accommodation. Steerage, £7. Children under 12 years of age half price. Infants 10s. Including Steward's Fee and Provisions, but without Wines or Liquors, which can be obtained on board.

Freight from Galway to New York, 50s. per ton and Five per Cent.

N.B.—Letters for America, by the Galway Route, should be Prepaid, and addressed per Steamer——"via Galway."

For Freight and further particulars, apply to

BAKE ADAM & CO.,
8, Philpot-lane, London, or
PETER JONES, 29, Eden-quay, Dublin.

Appeal.

PROTESTANT ASYLUM FOR FEMALES DISCHARGED FROM THE CONVICT PRISONS.

PATRON—His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin.

COMMITTEE—Mrs. Whately, Mrs. Crofton, Mrs. Whiteside, Mrs. Stirling, Mrs. Macdonnell, Mrs. S. Ferguson, Mrs. Longford, Miss Dobbs, Miss Napier, Miss Shekleton, Miss Whately, Hon. Judge Hayes, Hon. George Handcock, Hon. St. John Butler, Andrew Vance, Esq., Q.C.; H. H. Joy, Esq., Q.C., LL.D.; W. D. Ferguson, Esq., LL.D.; George Woods Maunsell, Esq.; Joseph Wilson, Esq.; George F. Brooke, Esq.; Hans Irvine, Esq., M.D.; Hans Hamilton Woods, Esq.

HONORARY SECRETARIES—The Ven. the Archdeacon of Dublin, Wilton-place; Rev. Eugene O'Meara, 57, Gt. Brunswick-street; Rev. David Stewart, 35, Nelson-street.

The success which has attended the system of remedial training in converting criminals into useful members of society, is as well known as it is gratifying to every lover of social progress. Three institutions are necessary to the system: the Reformatory Schools which are at least preventive, the Convict Prison, which is corrective, and the Reformatory Asylum, which as confirmately is essential to its complete development. It is desirable that Protestants, as well as Roman Catholics, should have the benefit of each of these departments of the system. The Roman Catholics have established a flourishing Reformatory Asylum at Golden-bridge, for members of their communion who have been discharged from prison; it is surely incumbent upon Protestants to establish a similar institution. This is now being attempted, and the present system of prison discipline holds out to the inmates as an encouragement to good conduct the remission of a portion of the term of penal servitude; the period so remitted to be passed in the unqualified liberty of the Asylum, as a preparation for again enjoying the privileges and responsibilities of a social position. When established, the Protestant Reformatory Asylum may be expected to be almost self-supporting, and like the schools subsidized by government. The Committee now trusts that the public will see the necessity of the institution, that its claims will be recognised, and that the requisite funds will be contributed.

Contributions are earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received by the Hon. Secretaries, or by any member of the Committee.

His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, 5*l.*; Mrs. Crofton, 3*l.*; and 1*l.* annually; Cannock and White, 3*l.*; John Lentaigne, Esq, 3*l.*; Hans H. Woods, Esq, 5*l.*; Hon, Judge Hayes, 5*l.* Alexander Norman, Esq, 2*l.* and 1*l.* annually; Leonard Dobbin, Esq, 2*l.*; W. Peebles, Esq, 2*l.*; George W. Maunsell, Esq, 2*l.*; C. Gausell, Esq, 1*l.*; John Connor, Esq, 1*l.*; John Galloway, Esq. 1*l.*; W. Henry, Esq, 1*l.*; Miss Maxwell, 1*l.*; Miss Brooke, 1*l.*; Miss Ferguson, 1*l.*; Rev. H. Murphy, 1*l.*; Dr. Barker, 1*l.*; Dr. Bolland, 1*l.*; C. Dobbs, Esq, 1*l.*; J. Flood, Esq, 1*l.*; Mrs. MacDonnell, 1*l.*; Mrs. Whately, 1*l.*; A. G. Moller, Esq, 10s; Miss Bayly, 10s; Mrs. Johnston, 5s; George Brooke, Esq, 5*l.*; H. H. Joy, Esq, Q.C., LL.D., 2*l.*; Lady Grace Vandeleur, 2*l.*; Mrs. H. Coddington, 1*l.*; Sir J. K. and Lady James, 1*l.*; Rev. R. Carmichael, F.T.C.D., 10s. 6d.; James Corry Lowry, 1*l.*; W. D. Ferguson, Esq., LL.D., 2*l.*; Joseph Wilson, Esq., 5*l.*; Miss Woods, 10s.; Mrs. W. French, 1*l.*; Alderman Hudson, 1*l.* 1s.; Henry Mills, Esq., 10s.; Messrs. Ball and Co., Bank, Henry-street, 5*l.*; George Tombe, Esq., 10*l.*; William A. Elliott, Esq., 10s.; J. and A. Lowry, Esqrs., 1*l.*; John Jameson, Esq., 2*l.* 2s.; Mrs. H. Coddington, 2*l.*; Hans Irvine, Esq., M.D., 2*l.*; Messrs. Brown and Thomas, 2*l.*; Venerable Archdeacon Strong, 2*l.*; J. D. Hutchinson, Esq., 3*l.*; Miss Hutchinson, 1*l.*; J. Blood, Esq., 1*l.*; H. Tweedy, Esq., M.D., 1*l.*; J. Stewart, Esq., 1*l.*; Rev. A. Hamilton, 1*l.*; Simon Davenport, Esq., 1*l.*; W. H. Fry, Esq., 1*l.*; Hon. Judge Cramptotn, 5*l.*; Hugh Moore, Esq., 10s.

Houses and Lands.

TO BE LET OR SOLD, IN FITZWILLIAM-SQUARE, for such term as may be agreed on, an Excellent UNFURNISHED HOUSE, Number 53, possessing all the accommodation necessary for a gentleman's family. Terms moderate.

Apply to Messrs. BENTLEY and SONS, House Agents, 110, Grafton-street; to Mr. H. MACLEAN, 6, Westmorland-street; or to Mr. P. PATMAN, House and Land Agent, &c., 23, South Frederick-street.

PATMAN'S HOUSE AND LAND AGENCY, AUCTION AND VALUATION OFFICES, 23, SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET, DUBLIN.

UNFURNISHED TOWN HOUSES, SOUTH SIDE, TO BE LET.

FITZWILLIAM-SQUARE,	UPPER MERRION-STREET,
UPPER MOUNT-STREET,	UPPER LEESON-STREET,
LOWER LEESON-STREET,	UPPER BAGGOT-STREET,
WELLINGTON-ROAD,	LOWER BAGGOT-STREET,
LOWER MOUNT-STREET,	GT. BRUNSWICK-STREET, &c.

At Rents of from £40 to £150 a-year.

MOLESWORTH-STREET, DAWSON-STREET, AND DAME-STREET—Several Business Houses to be Let or Sold.

At RATHMINES, ROUNDTOWN, and DUNDRUM—Several Houses, with and without Land, at from £40 to £400 a-year. With many others, suited for all classes, both in Town and Country.

WANTED,

A Farm of 100 Irish Acres, with good House, within 30 miles of Dublin; also,

A Farm of from 50 to 80 Irish Acres, within 40 miles of Dublin; and

A Gentlemanly Residence, with 5 to 20 Acres, near Dublin.

All communications respecting the foregoing to be made to Philip R. Patman, House and Land Agent, Auctioneer and Valuator, 23, South Frederick-street, Dublin.

WANTED to Rent or Purchase, in the Vicinity of Clontarf, a small HOUSE, standing on from One to Three Acres of Land. The Rent or Purchase Money must be moderate, and it must be close to the sea.

Apply to R. T., HOUSE, Office of this Paper.

Medical.

IT IS A FACT WORTHY of RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays fearful ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach, and, in almost every instance, confirms the malady it should remove. The Secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost, to all who apply. Professor Beaumont's never-failing Botanic Remedy for all Diseases arising from indigestion, such as Flatulency or Wind in the Stomach, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Dimness of Sight, and Nervous or Sick Head-Ache. One ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor Beaumont while on a Tour through the Back Woods of America; and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose cost it is made known to the Public; and they wish it to be distinctly understood, that under no circumstances whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or contribution for the recipe, their object being to shew how far superior the Botanic practice is over all the other practices of medicine. All they wish is, that those who may be benefited thereby, will communicate the same, in order that the Public may know the value of this remedy, and forward the movement for Medical Reform.

Address, enclosing directed envelope—"The Secretary of the Botanic Institute, Liverpool."

DEAFNESS—Will be forwarded, on receipt of a directed envelope, addressed to "The Secretary, Botanic Institute, Liverpool," a Recipe, to Cure all Cases of Deafness and Noise in the Head, provided the drum of the ear be not broken.

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS.—27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.

Messrs. C. & J. DAY may be consulted on all cases of Nervous, Mental, or Physical Debility, Languor, Depression of Spirits, Painful Dreams, Loss of Appetite, Memory, &c.; and having great experience during an extensive practice, and received high honours and testimonials for their superior treatment of Skin Diseases, Scorbutic Eruptions of the face and body, and those diseases requiring confidential and skilful advice, they are enabled and guarantee a safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the above disorders. The system which Messrs. Day adopt does not require confinement, the use of mercury, capaibi, or any of those dangerous compounds which are invariably used by the unskilful in those complaints.—Patients whose cases have been badly treated, neglected, or pronounced incurable, are particularly invited to pay Messrs. Day a visit, as in no instance do they leave their case without a perfect cure being effected.

Fee, Ten Shillings. A Guarantee given for the Cure.

Country Patients, by forwarding Ten Shillings, with full particulars of their complaint, will be promptly attended to. Consultation Daily from Nine in the Morning till Nine at Night. On Sundays till Two o'Clock.

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DRAMATISED WORKS OF SIR WALTER SCOTT. No. 1, IVANHOE, performing nightly, and attracting the largest audiences ever witnessed within the walls of the Royal Amphitheatre, London. No. 2, KENILWORTH, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane. No. 3, THE HEART OF MIDLOTHIAN, as performed at the Surrey Theatre. No. 4, ROB ROY, as performed at the Surrey Theatre. No. 5, GUY MANNERING; and No. 6, THE LADY OF THE LAKE.

"The adapter transports us back to the days when steel-clad warriors did battle in the presence and under the inspiring influence of beauty—to the days of tilts and tournaments. The piece, in short, is the story of 'Ivanhoe' realised in scenic action. The plot is the same as that which Scott has so beautifully woven."—*Times.*

"A most beautiful little work, splendidly got up, and reflecting great credit on the compiler."—*Post.*

"One of the prettiest sheets we have seen for a long time. The plays do not seem to be curtailed. It is sure to command a large sale."—*Illustrated Paper.*

"The dramatised works of Sir Walter Scott will command an enormous circulation."—*Press.*

"The cut, forming the frontispiece to 'Ivanhoe' is a gem worthy the best days of the 'London Journal.'—*Pilot.*

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Insurances.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

TWENTIETH REPORT.

The TWENTIETH ANNUAL MEETING of the LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND was held within the Head Office, on the 9th August, 1859, in terms of the Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

Sir JAMES FORREST, Bart., of Comiston, in the Chair.

The following are the principal statements in the DIRECTORS' REPORT, submitted to the Meeting:—

During the Year ending 5th April last, Applications for NEW LIFE ASSURANCES were received to the extent of	1200, for	£614,618	4	8
Of which the Directors accepted	1011, for	486,639	4	8
The ANNUAL PREMIUMS on these were		16,615	9	8
There were also transacted 21 LIFE ANNUITIES at the price of		£16,205	3	4

There were 81 Deaths during the Year, assured by 100 Policies for £33,231 19s. 7d. These numbers are remarkably small. According to the Table of Mortality there should have fallen 133 Policies, for £57,610 16s. 8d.

The Total SUMS ASSURED PAID *to the Representatives* of the Deceased Policy-holders amount to £279,620 10s. 4d.

The GROSS ANNUAL INCOME from Premiums of Assurance and Interest on Investments is £151,978 15s. 2d.

The TOTAL ASSURANCE TRANSACTIONS since the commencement of the Business amount to nearly FIVE AND A HALF MILLIONS STERLING.

The PROGRESSIVE INCREASE of the Business is shown in the following Table:—

Assurance since December 1838, to these dates.				Annual Income.
5th April, 1841	14[illegible]	for	£75,699	£2,709
1844	4[illegible]	„	261,569	8,321
1847	[illegible]95	„	489,017	14,630
1850	2,423	„	1,085,936	32,582
1853	6,094	„	2,320,938	67,536
1856	9,045	„	3,737,773	109,601
1859	12,220	„	5,356,643	151,078

The POLICIES OF ASSURANCE and ANNUITIES, and other ASSETS and LIABILITIES of the ASSOCIATION, have been minutely valued by the Manager. The calculations, which have been verified by Professor Kelland, have been made on the principles recognised by all Actuaries as the most prudent that can be adopted; the whole of the large margin of from 21 to 32½ per cent.—amounting to upwards of £34,000—having been subtracted from the Annual Premiums before their valuation. The result is highly favourable, showing a large surplus after providing for every liability, and the Directors find that they are fully warranted in apportioning to the Policy holders a sum sufficient to afford a reduction of 37½ per cent. from the Premiums payable in the year ending 5th April, 1860, on all Participating Policies of the first series, opened on or before 5th April, 1854. This reduction is 2½ per cent. more than in any former year.

Notwithstanding the annual repayments in cash to the Policy-holders—the amount, this year, being £20,000—the ACCUMULATED REALISED FUNDS, as per the Balance Sheet certified by Mr. William Wood, accountant, the Association's Auditor, amount to £451,399 8s. 10d. The Investments continue to be made on the best securities only, all speculative or less safe securities being avoided.

The DIRECTORS have to record their high sense of the value of the services of the gentlemen who compose the Boards of Management at the several Branches. In all of them the Business has been conducted with the utmost harmony and success.

The REPORT was unanimously approved by the Meeting, and votes of thanks were passed to the Directors and other Office-Bearers at the Head-Offices and Branches, and to the Agents.

OFFICE BEARERS.

EDINBURGH.

OFFICE, 82, PRINCE'S STREET.

DIRECTORS.

Sir JAMES FORREST, of Comiston, Bart., *Chairman.*
Lieut.-Col. R. W. FRASER, H.E.I.C.S.
JOHN RUTHERFURD, Esq., W.S.
The Rev. Professor KELLAND, University of Edinburgh.
JOHN BROWN, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.P.
WM. MUIR, Esq., Merchant, Leith.
JAS. M. MELVILLE, Esq., of Hanley.
WALTER MARSHALL, Esq., Goldsmith.
GEORGE ROBERTSON, Esq., W.S.
WARREN H. SANDS, Esq., W.S.
ALEX. K. MACKENZIE, Esq., Banker.
Medical Officer—P. S. K. NEWBIGGING, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.E.
Manager—JOHN FRASER.

LONDON.

20, *KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, E.C.*

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JOHN FAIRRIE, Esq. (Fairrie Bro'rs. & Co.), Church Lane, Commercial Road.
JOHN BOUSTEAD, Esq., 8, Upper Gloucester-street, Dorset-square.
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ROBERT S. BEGBIE, Esq., (Robert Begbie & Co.), 6, Great Winchester-street.
Medical Officer—
STEPHEN H. WARD, Esq., M.D., 28, Finsbury Cross.
Res.-Secretary—THOMAS FRASER.

DUBLIN.

OFFICE—60, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN JAMESON, Esq., Distiller, Bow-street.
MATHEW ANDERSON, Esq., Solicitor, 2, Inns'-quay.
DAVID DRUMMOND, Esq., Merchant, 58, Dawson-street,
ROBERT GRAY, Esq., Banker, 3, College-green.
Medical Officer—
JAMES F. DUNCAN, Esq., M.D., 19, Gardiner's-place.
Secretary—JAMES FORBES.

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EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE UNDERTAKEN AT MODERATE RATES; IMMEDIATE, DEFERRED, AND CONTINGENT ANNUITIES AND ENDOWMENTS.

Tables of Rates. Forms of Application for Shares and Assurances, and every information, may be obtained on application to the Resident Secretary.

N.B.—REGULATIONS RESPECTING SCHOLARSHIPS OF £30 PER ANNUM, FOUNDED BY THIS SOCIETY IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, ARE NOW IN PRINT, AND CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION, PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER, TO THE RESIDENT SECRETARY.

JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary, 109, Grafton-street.

N.B.—Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Saturdays till 2.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, 1, Old Broad-Street, and 61, Pall Mall, London. Instituted A.D. 1803.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR DUBLIN,
AND CHIEF AGENTS FOR IRELAND
110. *GRAFTON-STREET.*

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MR. GAY, DENTIST, 5, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, (Late of Surgeon Corbett's.)

An artificial Set of Teeth from	£3	10	0
Single Tooth from	0	3	6

Operations equally moderate.

WILLIAM ANDREWS

BEGS leave to inform his kind Patrons and the Public generally that he has become Proprietor of the VERY LARGE COLLECTION OF NEGATIVES, TAKEN BY MR. C. HAWKINS, Including the officers of the Scots' Greys and Forfarshire Militia.

Copies of the above may be had on application at his gallery 32, Westmoreland-street.

BY AUTHORITY.

TO HER MAJESTY'S PUBLIC SERVICE IN IRELAND.

JOHN C. DEVOY (late of Cowan and Co.), Wholesale and Retail Stationer, Account Book Manufacturer, Lithographic and General Printer, and Paper Bag Maker, 58, WILLIAM STREET, DUBLIN.

SEVEN CHURCHES HOTEL, GLENDALOUGH COUNTY WICKLOW.

The Proprietor begs to intimate to Tourists and others visiting this scene of antient grandeur, that the Hotel is now complete—for comfort and elegance it cannot be surpassed.

Dinner Ready at the Shortest Notice; Well-Ventilated Bedrooms. The Pleasure-ground fitted up with Rustic Buildings for Picnic Parties.

Post Cars, July 1st.

HOWTH.—PARTIES VISITING this delightful locality are respectfully requested to give THE ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL a trial. The situation is first-rate, overlooking the Harbour Ireland's Eye, &c., and close to the Railway Terminus. A splendid Ball Room for Pic Nics. Pic Nic Parties supplied on the shortest notice.

Beds and Sitting Rooms on reasonable terms, with first-class Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.

COUNTY MAYO.

ROYAL HOTEL, BALLINA. Mr. JOHN PRESCOTT, Having become Proprietor of this Old Established Hotel, respectfully intimates that he has fitted it up in a superior style, with entirely new Furniture, and is determined, by strict personal attention, in all its apartments, to render it a comfortable temporary Residence for Tourists, Travellers, Commercial Gentlemen, and Families.

Every possible attention will be paid to the comfort of the Guests. Materials will be genuine, charges moderate, attendance punctual, and nothing left undone, calculated to make the Royal Hotel a desirable abode.

Apartments are appropriated specially to Commercial Gentlemen. Ballina, 10th August, 1859.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH, PAINTER AND DECORATOR, AND ENAMELER ON GLASS, IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS, 72, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

JOHN SMITHSON, 51 and 52 CAPEL-STREET, Wholesale Agent for Prices' Patent Candle Co.

B. M'MULLEN, SUCCESSOR TO MR. GOODLAND, 54, DAWSON STREET, Has at present a Stock of very nice WHIPS, London made, with Gold and Silver Mountings.

SADDLES and HARNESS manufactured on the premises of very superior quality, at MODERATE PRICES.

Saddlery Appointments for Mounted Officers of line, and Militia Regiments.

Music.

TO PRESIDENTS OF BAND COMMITTEES, &c.

FOR SALE, a complete set of BRASS and REED INSTRUMENTS, in excellent condition and but little used, including Euphonions, Sax-horns, Bass Tubas, Brass Piccolos, Tenors, Cornopeans, Clarionets, &c.

The whole will be disposed of on moderate terms.

Apply to J. W., IRISH TIMES Office, 4, Lower Abbey-street.

PIANOFORTE WAREROOMS, 13, Westland Row. M. GUNN and SON respectfully announce their RETURN from LONDON, where they have purchased largely from COLLARD, ERARD, KIRKMAN, BROADWOOD, and other eminent makers, securing many unusually fine instruments.

To meet the unprecedented increase of their business they have made a considerable Addition to their Warerooms, which now contain a stock unrivalled for UNIFORM, EXCELLENCE, VARIETY, and CHEAPNESS.

New Pianos from Twenty-two Guineas on Hire at 12s. 6d. per month.

PIANOS TUNED or REPAIRED in the best possible manner, in Town or Country, as usual.

Miscellaneous.

INVALIDS' AND CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES. FACTORY & BAZAAR, 15, LOWER SACKVILLE-ST.

THE MOST EXTENSIVE AND BEST assortment of the above at prices most moderate, will be found worthy the attention of Strangers and others visiting Dublin.

KIRBY'S PERAMBULATOR MANUFACTORY, 15, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

FRUITS FOR PRESERVING, Fresh Each Day, to be had at JANE KELLY'S, 34, GRAFTON-STREET (Corner of Anne-Street.)

Also, as usual, supplied with the Finest Fruits in Season, Peaches, Nectarines, Hot-house Grapes, &c., &c.

FINEST ASSAM TEA, possessing immense strength and richness, imported by CHARLES G. MALONE,

Secured in Packets of 2oz., 4oz., 8oz., and 1lb., 6lb., and 10lb. Canisters. Price five Shillings per lb.

See that the Importer's Name and Address is on each Package.

Sold by the Agents in all the principal towns, and by the Importer, at

41 SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S STREET, DUBLIN.

THE TEA DUTY.—Notwithstanding the reduction of duty on Tea from 2s. 2½d. to 1s. 5d. per pound, Tea Drinkers have gained no advantage. For it is well known the Best Black Tea was retailed at 4s. 4d. when the duty was 2s. 2½d. per pound, and as the first cost has ever since been on the decline, these dealers who still obtain 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d. per pound must be realising an exorbitant profit—a profit which can be equally participated in by any unprincipled dealer who may reduce both quality and price to mislead those who are not judges of Tea; but that subterfuge has signally failed, and never will succeed to a trade worth notice in Dublin.

My Best Black Tea (highest price), 3s. 8d.

Terms—Cash, without discount,

JAMES LYNCH,
Dealer exclusively in Tea,
70, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET, DUBLIN.

NEW FILTER.—The great desideratum of the present day—Pure Water—is now happily accomplished by the recent invention of the Patent Moulded Carbon Company's Water Filters. The plan hitherto adopted of allowing water to pass through layers of loose sand, gravel, and charcoal has been found in many instances to be wholly inoperative in rendering the water entirely free from impurities. This defect has been remedied by the simple substitution of a ball of Moulded Carbon or Charcoal. The peculiar property possessed by this substance of absorbing gases renders it greatly superior to any other yet known as a filtering medium. Innumerable experiments have been made upon rain, river and pond waters impregnated with noxious matters, and the result invariably has been that, when passed through the Moulded Carbon; they were rendered perfectly inodorous, bright, sparkling and wholesome.

GREGG AND SON,
SOLE AGENTS,
18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.
Filters applicable for every purpose, from 3s. upwards.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS. JOHN GOOD, 8 LOFTUS-LANE, (Capel-street.) Manufacturers, of Paliasses, Mattrasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows. Also Spring Mattrasses.

W. COLLINS AND CO.'S CELEBRATED SPRING MATTRESS, 35s.—WHOLESALE MANUFACTORY, 29, ANNE-STREET, GRAFTON-STREET. BEDDING, BEDSTEAD, AND BLANKET WAREHOUSE. CONTRACTORS WITH INSTITUTIONS.

FRED LEWIS'S TROTTER OIL. is the only genuine.

Each Bottle is signed "FRED LEWIS."

FRED LEWIS'S MARROW OIL is warranted pure and pleasingly perfumed. The genuine is signed "FRED LEWIS."

FRED LEWIS'S PERFUMES from all the Flowers are unequalled. Every Genuine Bottle signed "FRED LEWIS."

FRED LEWIS'S HONEY SOAP is equal to any foreign article—inferior to none.

May be had of all Vendors in the Kingdom.

FRED LEWIS,
WHOLESALE PERFUMER & REFINED SOAP MAKER,
FLEET-STREET, DUBLIN.

BRIGGS' PATENT COLZA OIL FOR MODERATEUR LAMPS

This highly purified Oil, now supplied to the Dublin Ballast Board, in general use on the Railways in England, and adopted for some years by the Honourable TRINITY CORPORATION and the BOARD of ADMIRALTY, can now be obtained of the principal Oil Merchants and Druggists throughout Ireland.

Wholesale Agent for Ireland,
A. J. ALDRIGH, 12, TALBOT PLACE, Dublin.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWING-ROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE IRONS, And all kinds of BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY.

MAURICE BROOKS,
SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

CHEAP TABLE CUTLERY.

J. TWEEDALL,
MANUFACTURING CUTLER,
39, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Late of Lamprey's.)

Respectfully solicits a trial of his Table Knives. Being manufactured of the best Double Refined Shear Steal, they cannot be excelled for sharpness and durability.

Superior Plated Forks, Spoons, &c.

*** Table Knives Sharpened, and old ones newly Bladed.

NO SECOND PRICE.

WILLIAM CURTIS & SONS offer to the Trade of their own manufacture, which they can guarantee to be of the best make—

Every description of Plumbers' Brass Work;
Cocks for Water, Beer, Gas and Steam;
Gas Fittings, Lamps and Chandeliers;
Window Bars and Shop Fittings;
Bent and Flat Brass and Zinc Window Plates, engraved in plain and ornamental style;
Curtain, Picture, and Desk Rods and Mountings;
Copper, Zinc, Lead and Tin Work.

Agents for the sale of
Wrought Iron Steam and Gas Tubes and Fittings;
Patent Composition and Tin Gas Tubing;
Patent Cased Brass and Flexible Tubes;
Patent Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead;
Zinc in Sheets, Bell Tube, Sash Bars,
Ornamented Friezes and Borders, and
Perforated Sheets for Window Blinds in variety.

MANUFACTORY AND WAREHOUSE,
25, 26, 27, 28 & 29 CHANCERY-LANE, DUBLIN.

WHY BUY PLATED ARTICLES, when your old ones can be RE-PLATED, REPAIRED, and in every respect made equal to new, AT ONE-FOURTH OF THE COST, BY CHARLES WALL, 67 WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN, who Electro-Plates, and Gilds scientifically, on the Premises.

FOR A SHILLING GET A POUND Canister of WALL'S ELECTRIC PASTE, for CLEANING PLATE, PLATED WARE, &c. Being partly composed of Oxide of Silver, instead of wearing Silver off articles (as most preparations do), it will leave a deposit of Silver every time it s used.

MAPPIN'S ELECTRO SILVER PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, Manufacturers by special appointment to the Queen, are the only Sheffield makers who supply the consumer in London. Their London Show Rooms, 67 and 68, King William Street, London Bridge, contain by far the Largest STOCK of ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY in the World, which is transmitted direct from their Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

	Fiddle Pattern. £ s. d.	Double Thread. £ s. d.	King's Pattern. £ s. d.	Lily Pattern £ s. d.
12 Table Forks, best quality	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
12 Table Spoons, do.	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
12 Dessert Forks, do.	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Dessert Spoons, do.	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Tea Spoons, do.	0 16 0	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 16 0
2 Sauce Ladles do.	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
1 Gravy Spoon, do.	0 7 0	0 10 6	0 11 0	0 13 0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls)	0 6 8	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 14 0
1 Mustard Spoon, do.	0 1 8	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 3 6
1 Pair Sugar Tongs, do.	0 3 6	0 5 6	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Pair Fish Carvers, do.	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 14 0	1 18 0
1 Butter Knife, do.	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 6
1 Soup Ladle, do.	0 12 0	0 16 0	0 17 6	1 0 0
6 Egg Spoons (gilt) do.	0 10 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	1 1 0
Complete Service	£10 13 10	15 16 6	17 13 6	21 4 6

Any Article can be had separately at the same Prices.

One set of 4 Corner Dishes (forming 8 Dishes), £8 8s.; One Set of 4 Dish Covers—viz., one 20 inch, one 18 inch, and two 14 inch—£10 10s.; Cruet Frame, 4 Glass, 24s.; Full size Tea and Coffee Service, £9 10s. A Costly Book of Engravings, with prices attached, sent per post, on receipt of 12 stamps.

	Ordinary Quality. £ s. d.	Medium Quality. £ s. d.	Best Quality. £ s. d.
Two Dozen Full-size Table Knives, Ivory Handles	2 4 0	3 6 0	4 12 0
1½ Doz. Full-size Cheese ditto	1 4 0	1 14 6	2 11 0
One Pair Regular Meat Carvers	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One Pair Extra-sized ditto	0 8 6	0 12 0	0 16 6
One Pair Poultry Carvers	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One Steel for Sharpening	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Complete Service	£4 16 0	6 18 6	9 16 6

MESSRS MAPPIN'S Table Knives still maintain their unrivalled superiority; all their blades, being their own Sheffield manufacture, are of the very first quality, with secure Ivory Handles, which do not come loose in hot water; and the difference in price is occasioned solely by the superior quality and thickness of the Ivory Handles.

MAPPIN, BROTHERS, 67 and 68 King William-street, City, London; Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

MODERATEUR LAMPS. We have received the Newest Designs in the above articles, of which we have at present a large and beautiful selection.

IN ELECTRO-PLATE

Our Stock is fully assorted with the various articles made in this beautiful material, comprising Table and Dessert Forks, Spoons, Tea Sets, Cruets, Salvers, Cake Baskets, &c.

We have also a large and well selected stock of the following articles, of which the prices are exceedingly moderate, viz:—

Open Fire and Close Fire Kitchen Ranges;
Bronzed and Berlin Iron Fenders;
Iron Bedsteads, with Mattresses complete;
Drawingroom and Parlour Grates, and Fire Irons;
London Bronzed Tea Urns;
Papier Mache Trays, One-piece Dish Covers;
Britannia Metal Teapots, Cooking Utensils, &c.

JOSHUA EDMUNDSON & CO.,
Ironmongers, Gas Fitters, Brass Founders, Gas Engineers, and Gas Apparatus Manufacturers.
Agents for Milner & Son's Firepoof Safes and Boxes.
34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION AND SOFT AND FAIR HANDS AND ARMS are realised by use of

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR,

An Eastern Botanical Preparation, distinguished for its extremely bland, purifying, and soothing effects on the skin; while by its action on the pores and minute secretory vessels, it promotes a healthy tone, allays every tendency to inflammation, and thus effectually dissipates all redness, tan, pimples, spots, freckles, discolourations, and other cutaneous visitations. The radiant bloom it imparts to the cheek, the softness and delicacy which it induces of the hands and arms, its capability of soothing irritation, and removing cutaneous effects, render it indispensable to every toilet.

It obviates all the effects of climate on the skin, whether with reference to cold and inclemency, or intense solar heat. Its beautifying and refreshing properties have obtained its selection by Royalty and the Aristocracy of Europe, and it is universally in high repute, from the sultry climes of India to the frozen realms of the Czar.

Price 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. per Bottle.

CAUTION.—The words, "ROWLANDS' KALYDOR" are on the wrapper of each bottle, and their signature, "A. ROWLAND and SONS," in red ink, at foot. Sold at 20, Hatton Garden, London, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

Dress.

JAMES BROWN, 3, COLLEGE STREET.

SUMMER SUITS

	£	s.	d.
Cape Coat	2	2	0
Tweed Morning Suit	2	10	0
Evening Dress Suit	4	4	0

The above Outfit will illustrate the advantage of the Cash system

NOTICE OF REMOVAL,

J. BERRIE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
(Late of 70, Grafton-street,)

Begs to inform his numerous Customers that he has removed to the Extensive Premises of the late P. O'CONNOR, where he hopes, by unremitting attention to his business, to merit a further extension of Public Patronage.

7, PARLIAMENT-STREET,
DUBLIN.

THE GRAFTON TROWSERS, AT 18s. 6d., IN ALL THE LEADING STYLES AND COLOURS. GEO. D. HIPWELL AND CO., 94, GRAFTON-ST.

TO THE NOBILITY, CLERGY, AND GENTRY OF IRELAND.

We respectfully announce that we have [illegible] our purchases for the present and coming Season, which on inspection will be found to contain every novelty to be procured in the English and Continental Markets.

In the Coating Department we introduce a New Article both in make and finish, which embraces the two-fold advantage of warmth with lightness. This article, of which we are the sole Consignees for Ireland, will, we feel, be appreciated.

Our Goods in the Trowsers and Vest Department, which meet the daily approval of our patrons, stand unrivalled.

This, together with the personal superintendence of the Cutting Department by Messrs. AMMERMAN and REID, whose long experience and well-known ability as Coat Cutters have been so highly appreciated by the public, cannot fail to insure that entire satisfaction which it is our great ambition to merit.

Soliciting your favours, we are, yours respectfully,

AMMARMANN, REID, AND CO.,
6, SUFFOLK-STREET.

Wants.

MESSENGER.—A respectable, steady man (a pensioner,) wants a situation as above, in an office or mercantile concern, where he would make himself generally useful—writes a good hand, and is an accurate accountant. The most satisfactory reference and security given. A small salary expected. Please address "X. Y. Z., IRISH TIMES Office, 4, Lower Abbey-street."

Wanted.

SUB-EDITOR WANTED.—Wanted, in a Conservative Morning Paper, a Sub-Editor, who will be required to devote his entire time to it.

One who has held some similar office preferred, although not essentially necessary. The highest testimonials required.

Apply to the Editor of the IRISH TIMES, 4, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin.

Under the Patronage of the Dignitaries of the Church the Fellows of Trinity College, and the Members of the Bar.

RICHARD GALLAGHER. (Successor to Peter Macintyre,)

TAILOR AND ROBE MAKER No. 22, ST. ANDREW STREET.

In returning his sincere thanks for the kind patronage bestowed on him, begs most respectfully to inform the Members of the Church that he has at present a splendid Assortment of Clergymen's Gowns, etc., which for richness of material and *economy in price* will defy competition.

Bishops' and Judges' Robes, Clergymen's Canonicals, Queen's Councellors', Barristers', and Solicitors' Gowns; Aldermen's and Town Councillors' Robes, with every article in the above line made in strict accordance with those worn at her Majesty's Court of St. James's.

R. G. by attention and punctuality in the execution of all orders, hopes to merit a continuance of the favours so long conferred on this House.

He will always maintain a large stock of materials for Dress, Walking, and Overcoats, Capes, Mantles, Trousering and Vestings.

RICHARD GALLAGHER,
Tailor and Robe Maker,
22 St. Andrew Street.

SAMUEL McCOMAS & SON, NAVAL, MILITARY, AND MERCHANT TAILORS 2, Lower Abbey-Street, Dublin, (Two doors from Sackville-street,)

Respectfully inform Visitors to the City that their Establishment is always supplied with the Newest and most Fashionable Goods; and as they are extensive importers from the very best West of England and Scotch Manufacturers, and always keep a large and varied Stock, they can confidently engage to the Cash Purchaser the very best value for his money.

MILITARY AND MILITIA UNIFORMS, of all descriptions executed on the shortest notice, in strict accordance with the latest regulations from the Admiralty and Whitehall.

LADIES' HABITS made in the First Style of Fashion.

O'CONNOR AND HOPPER, MILITARY AND MERCHANT TAILORS, 21, WICKLOW-STREET, DUBLIN,

Beg to return many sincere thanks to their Military and other patrons for their very kind support, and it shall be their study to merit a continuance of same, by unremitting attention, and providing the best materials.

O'C. & H., having conducted business in one of the largest Military Clothing Establishments in this city for several years, ensure to Gentlemen favoring them with their custom the advantage of the best Clothing, Cut in the latest Fashion, both Civil and Military, at such low prices as will be found on trial to give full satisfaction.

Mess and Servants Liveries furnished at prices allowing the smallest possible profit,

TAILORING STABLISHMENT, No. 7, SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET, JOHN CHAMBERS, PROFESSED TROWSERS CUTTER.

The attention of the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry is solicited by the Proprietor to his select Stock of Goods, suited to the present and coming seasons. All orders with which he may be favoured will be executed with the usual regard to style, Workmanship, and Economy for which this House is distinguished.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 7, SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET.

R. H. CURZON, 16, DUKE-STREET, MILITARY TAILOR AND HABIT MAKER, (Late of J. B. Johnstone & Co.'s, Dawson-street).

In consequence of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, General Commanding-in-Chief, being pleased to permit the SHELL JACKET to be worn at Regimental Messes on all ordinary occasions, by Officers when not on duty, R. H. CURZON engages to make the same of the very best material for £2 18s. cash on delivery. His Regimental Trowsers with Scarlet Stripes, from 1*l.* 8s.

His Lounge Suits, not to be equalled in Dublin, at £2 10s. His Frock or Dress Coat from £3. His Morning ditto, £2 15s. His Trousers at 18s. These are garments all *guaranteed* of the *best quality.* n 52

TROWSERS.—I have made ease in fit combined with perfection of style, my peculiar study hence my Trowsers press nowhere, but yield with elasticity to all the movements of the body. The practical ability I have personally acquired enables me to challenge competition in fit and style, while my mode of management admits of my selling a superior article for 20s which cannot be equalled.

AMBROSE KEOGH,
32, ANNE-STREET (one door from Grafton-street).

We (*Galignani*) regret to hear that Marshal Bosquet has had a relapse, and part of his right side is paralysed.

The British Commissioner to the Austrian army. Colonel Mildmay, has been home some time. This gentleman is, perhaps, better known in this country as Mr Edmond Mildmay—his military rank being Austrian, and not having been assumed by him after he quitted that service. He was, however, appointed to the Austrian head-quarters by the Commander-in-Chief as Colonel Mildmay. This gentleman has recently made an elaborate report to the Commander-in-Chief, and has had the opportunity of personally describing and explaining to her Majesty at Osborne, not only the general features of the campaign from an Austrian point of view, but very many details which only persons situated as he was could have the opportunity of becoming acquainted with.—*Court Journal.*

LOCHFINE FISHING.—The herring in Lochfine, (says the *Glasgow Bulletin*) have been very scarce for some time. This is in part to be attributed to the number of young whales in the loch. These know the nets as well as the fishermen, and sometimes clear a heavy take in a very short space of time. They are occasionally, however, not clever enough to get out of the toils themselves, and are brought ashore by the fishermen. We saw a pretty sizeable fellow getting relieved of his skin and blubber at Ardrishaig on Wednesday. It would measure about six feet from tail to snout. We believe that their capture is quiet common thereabout. The oil got from them is not much, and not of a good quality; therefore they are not much liked by the fishermen, some of whom have scarcely been able to make their bread for weeks. Two decent, genuine Scotchmen, from the east country, whom we talked with aboard their own wherry at Inverary, informed us that they had been in the loch for five weeks, and had not averaged half a hundred a night. Their provisions were running out, and they had little to renew them, so that if they had not better luck on the following night they said they would be obliged to set their bow homewards. The next day we inquired for them, but were unable to find them. They had been obliged to go home. Many more, we are told, are much in the same position.

LADY SWINDLER.—A lady-like person recently obtained an important situation in a gentleman's family in the neighbourhood of Ayr, by means, it is now stated, of false testimonials. About a month ago, some inquiries regarding her were received from Bristol, the result of which was that she had to leave her situation; and she departed from Ayr in debt to drapers, milliners, dressmakers, perfumers, &c. some of whose bills reached to a considerable amount. The *Ayr Advertiser* states that the lady has been traced to Liverpool. She is represented to be of propossessing appearance and polished manners.

ST. ANNE'S, SOHO, WESTMINSTER.—On Friday morning last, about 450 children, and upwards of 300 adults, accompanied by the rector, the Rev. Nugent Wade, the curate, the Rev. Charles Bull, the parish officials, Messrs. Smith, Osborne, King, and others, proceeded to Brighton by railway. Having embarked at Hungerford-pier, the party of 800 Soho people, many hundreds of whom had never before seen the sea, or been so far from London, proceeded from the Pimlico station to Brighton. The only drawback to their thorough enjoyment was the three hours' rain. Had it not been for the generous ocurtesy of the municipal authorities of Brighton, who placed the Town-hall at the disposal of the clergy, the day would have been far from pleasant. The children dined in the Town-hall about one p.m., and till the weather cleared up sang in admirable manner many of the songs which have delighted the visitors to the Crystal Palace. They were all allowed to go on the pier, and then the wonder of the little folks knew no bounds. At 5 they returned to the Town-hall for tea, and concluded with the National Anthem, and "three times three" for the good folks of Brighton, which made the building ring again. The good feeling this excursion has called forth is most marked. Every one connected with the arrangements seemed to throw all his energy into it. The officials of the railway, the steamboat people, the municipality of Brighton, and the authorities at the pier deserve every commendation for their hearty good-will. It is something to say, that nearly 1,000 people journeyed 104 miles without a single accident.

Signor Costa is understood to be engaged in composing a new oratorio; the text, as before, is by Mr. Bartholomew.

NEW MORNING CONSERVATIVE PAPER,
THE IRISH TIMES,
Is now published every day
WITH THREE EDITIONS.
The Morning Edition is published at 5 a.m.
The Mid-day Edition ... ... at half-past one.
The Evening Edition ... ... at half-past four.
Single Copy—
ONE PENNY.
Agents supplied in every Town.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentists,
115, GRAFTON-STREET,
Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of
BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS
for Painless Tooth and Stump extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.
Stopping Decayed Teeth with the Enamel Cement each £0 5 0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from 0 5 0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from ... ... 5 [illegible] 0
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
115, GRAFTON-STREET, (Four Doors from College-green.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE MARKET.
Tuesday, 30th August.

An improvement of an eighth per cent. has taken place in the value of the Government Funds [illegible] large arrivals of specie and th[illegible] to-day, caused by the scanty supply of stock in the market. The quotations which guided this market to-day were an eighth better than those of yesterday for consols; New Threes were the same; Consols improved a sixteenth for cash, and an eighth for account; New Threes quoted same as yesterday for cash, and the cash price would be given for account; Bank Stock steady at last price; Ballast Debentures improved a quarter; nothing done in Railway Bonds, some of them are on sale; Hibernian Banks buyers; Nationals receded an eighth; Royals steady; British and Irish and City of Dublin Steam Shares sellers; Canal Stock sellers; National Insurance asked for; Patriotics advanced an eighth, firm at it; Carysforts Mines advanced 6d. a share; General Mines sellers; Mining Company of Ireland buyers; Wicklow Coppers sellers; Ballymenas, Cork and Bandons, for sale; Cork and Passage buyers; Belfast Junctions buyers; Droghedas sellers; Kingstown Stock asked for; Wicklows flat, at a decline of an eighth; Dundalks sellers; Cashel Stock receded 5s.; South-Easterns advanced a shade; Midlands firm; Limericks buyers, at a smart decline on 22; Warrenpoints asked for; Wicklow and Dundalk Preference sellers; Cashel Preference advanced 5s.; Limerick Preference Shares are asked for. The closing quotations of both Consols and New Threes to-day in London, compared with those of same time yesterday, were an eighth per cent. better for both stocks. Connaree Mine Shares were offered to-day at 5s. premium, with 5s. paid on them.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the General Post Office for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—
France, Italy, and Switzerland One and Six p.m. daily
Belgium, Holland, and Germany Six p.m., daily.
N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian Packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed *via* Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion but as a guarantee of good faith.
Rejected contributions can on no account be returned.
Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to insure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—AUGUST 31TH.
Morning Tide, 12.20. Evening, 12.39.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31.

WHEN we first heard of the disturbances at the Fair of Navan, we could hardly credit that in the nineteenth century, and in open day, such acts would be tolerated in any country possessing a government. That a body of young men, regularly organised, and headed by a band specially imported from Liverpool, should dare to break up a constituted fair, to drive the cattle from the field, and to beat the peasantry who ventured to buy or sell, surpassed belief. We determined to await the judicial inquiry which we knew would ensue before expressing an opinion upon the case. The investigation has been held, and has ended as most investigations do—in nothing. All parties have shaken hands, the assaulters and assaulted have become friends, and we have no wish to open the wound afresh. Yet, some brief remarks are called for in consequence of some curious circumstances connected with the investigation itself.—There was a full bench of magistrates present, and amongst them a Stipendiary. There were thirteen summonses altogether, of which twelve were at once dismissed, no evidence whatever being produced against the parties. The thirteenth was the subject of an edifying hesitation. At first the sentence delivered by the Chairman was, that Michael Gibney had committed an assault, and that he should be confined in the county jail of Trim for one month, and kept to hard labour. Rather a hard sentence, especially as Mr. Curran remarked the prisoner was convicted of an assault upon one man, because he struck the horse of another! This observation seems to have struck the magistrates, who retired, not to re-consider their verdict, but to amend the *form* of it, and again returned into court and repeated the sentence. Mr. Curran appeals to the bench to inflict only a nominal penalty, upon which the magistrates again retire, and having heard new evidence from a witness who saw the assault, thus express their unanimous decision:—

"The magistrates once more retired, and after they again came into court the chairman said—We have a remarkably full bench to day, and we all came into town to have the law vindicated. We dismissed all the cases with the exception of this one, and as Mr. Curran has suggested that we should deal leniently, and as the law has been vindicated, I think we ought to accede to Mr. Curran's suggestion. I suppose the defendant admits he was wrong.
"Defendant—I do, sir; I was shoved against the horse.
"Lord Mayor—We will dismiss this case also."

We by no means find fault with the final decision of the magistrates. They are gentlemen well acquainted with the locality and they knew what course would be most likely to secure the peace of the neighbourhood; but we are really puzzled to discover how "the law was vindicated," or what reason or testimony could have influenced ten magistrates twice to convict an offender, and at last to acquit him. Nor are we at all satisfied with the admission of error given by the accused. His reply to the question of the chairman is rather a defence than a confession.

There were some extenuating circumstances connected with the disturbance. The Fair appears to have been instituted by a private individual within the last four years. The Fair-day had been altered last year, in consequence of the races. A request was made so early as the 17th of June to defer the Fair for a few days; and no injury was inflicted on man or beast in the *melée*. These were favourable points which, doubtless, influenced the magistrates in the decision they finally came to; nor would we dwell upon the matter further, were it not that a letter had been published, bearing the signature of A. Cogan, C.C., which concludes thus:—

"Should any future attempts be made to outrage religion, the Catholics of Navan and the pride of their parish the Young Men's Society, will be found to be a body-guard against whose chivalrous fidelity and devotedness the enemies of both will go down.—I am, faithfully, yours, "A. COGAN, C.C."

This puts the case on a totally different ground. To hold a Fair upon a holiday is here called an outrage on religion, although several fairs were held in Ireland upon that same 15th of August. Again, the holiday in question is one of very recent institution in Ireland—scarcely as old as the new Fair; and it is quite ridiculous to suppose that every holiday which may be revived or appointed must be a day of total idleness to the people. There are in the full Roman Calendar 138 holidays, or more than one-third of the working days of the year, and Mr. Cogan should know something better than to threaten the vengeance of the body-guard of the parish against any one who trades upon a holiday, or, in his own words, "outrages religion."

Whatever may be the result respecting religious feeling in Navan, it is clear that an injury has been inflicted upon the commercial interests of the town. The Law Officers of the Crown were consulted three years since, and were of opinion that the Fair was legal. Several noblemen and others have approved of its being established; it was highly useful to the farming and trading classes. Now, the originator of the Fair has been so worried and perplexed that he declared in open court that "as long as he lived he would never have anything more to do with getting up Fairs." We question very much whether the music of the Amateur Band will compensate Navan for the loss of its cattle traffic.

On a former occasion we adverted to the subject of Transfer of Land, and saw that by reason of "ownership" in real property being subject to the contingencies of inheritance, limited estates, remainders, wills, judgments, &c., it cannot be rendered as easy of transfer as less tangible property, which has registered owners; yet, even with these disadvantages, there is still open a capability for improvement. A complete system of registration, properly developed, would attain the greatest facility consistent with the present state of the law relating to real property—that is to say, a record of every act and circumstance that would alter, change, or limit the ownership in such property. What these are, and how they could be recorded, we have already shown; but how these are to be found when they are recorded, and how a vendor is to be enabled to prove a negative—*i.e.*, that nothing is recorded which could defeat his right to sell—is quite another question.

We have in Ireland, amongst other registries, a registry of deeds, embracing a period of a hundred and fifty years; but a mere registry of deeds cannot contain all the requisites of a complete registration, there being numerous important features in the title to real property which never appear on such a registry, and those that do appear are often of a very imperfect and embarrassing nature. It is, therefore, little wonder that in England solicitors strongly oppose the introduction of such a registration.

Since the commencement of the Irish registry, some eight hundred thousand deeds have been recorded, and the number annually registered at present exceeds ten thousand. These are rather formidable figures, especially when it is considered that every registered deed takes precedence of those unregistered, and it is consequently incumbent upon a vendor to prove that amongst this multitude of deeds there is not one which would defeat his right to sell. It is, therefore, clear that in this registry a proper arrangement and compendium is the main feature which renders it useful, and prevents the registry of such an accumulation of instruments from becoming an unmanageable incubus. Now, here lies a difficulty of no small magnitude; for, if a mere registry of deeds which does not contain every requisite for title is a questionable benefit, would not the difficulty be increased by extending this registry so as to embrace the particulars mentioned in our former paper on the subject? Certainly, with a badly-compiled compendium, such as is at present in use, much inconvenience would undoubtedly arise; but another plan could be adopted, which would render the compendium so easy of access as to rival the facilities afforded by an ordinary City Directory.

A most skilfully prepared Act of Parliament, entirely altering this system of registration (13 & 14 Vict., c. 72), now lies a dead letter on the Statute-book, the proposed system being on the principle of "a registry of titles." Could such a system be brought into operation, the effect would be, that instead of registering deeds *seriatim*, as at present, the registry of each deed should contain a direction, mentioning the title to which it belonged; and then it would be recorded solely with respect to that title, and placed along with the other deeds connected therewith, instead of being intermingled, as at present, with hundreds of thousands of others, which have no relation to such title. A registry of titles has, therefore, many advantages over a continuous registry, but it is still subject to some, though, perhaps, not insuperable obstacles; for suppose a deed, acting on several detached properties derived from different "roots," and not connected under one title, such a deed would require to be registered or noted under every title from which any property acted on were derived. It is true it might then be constituted and registered as the foundation of a new title; but, yet, this would again diverge, and confusion might result.

As it has been intimated that a system based upon registration of title will be introduced during the next session, it is of some importance that the profession should be well acquainted with its provisions. The registry of "deeds," as at present constituted, though in some respects effecting much good, in others is a total failure. The object which ought specially to be arrived at is the easy transfer of land in Ireland, and whatever method is most likely to effect that, whether it be the alteration of the present system or the introduction of a new one, deserves the most careful consideration.

POST OFFICE DELINQUENCIES.

We are wearied out with remonstrances from all quarters respecting the non-delivery of our papers to subscribers. As many as twenty complaining letters reach us of a morning. What can we do to check this most unprincipled abuse of Post-office opportunities? There is no local stamp affixed upon newspapers as upon letters, so that it is impossible to track the course of a paper until it is abstracted. It appears to us that the officials and subordinates amply supply themselves with newspapers according to their several politics, for all are taken. Even the country journals are confiscated, as the following extract from the *Tipperary Examiner* will show:—"The utmost precautions possible are taken in our "office to ensure the posting of our papers regularly, so "that we are in a condition to prove that no mistake "occurs on our part. The plunder in the Post-office is "quite intolerable, and redress seems to be altogether "out of the question. Every complaint is attended to "with the most prompt civility by the officials, but "after a while comes a printed form of a letter stating "that after every inquiry had been made, no explanation "could be obtained. We perceive that some of our con"temporaries, especially the *Nation* and the *Telegraph*, "make similar complaints, but fellowship in such "suffering is no compensation for the annoyance and "serious pecuniary losses to which we are subjected by "the audacious appropriation of newspapers."

In some cases there is a total suspension of papers for four or five days; then two will be delivered together, one of which has been soiled and thumbed. Nothing can exceed the courtesy of Mr. Cornwall when a complaint is presented to him, but really it will require the greatest energy and perseverance to root out this system of appropriation, which is daily becoming more audacious.

The *Times* on the National Defences and Invasion Panics:—

The formal appointment of a commission to inquire into the sufficiency of the fortifications of the United Kingdom completes the series of measures adopted for the improvement of our National Defences, and will lead, we sincerely trust, to the extinction of those panics which have done us little credit in the eyes of the world. We shall now become thoroughly acquainted with the extent and value of our resources, and when this knowledge has been once obtained alarms ought to be impossible for the future. If additional works are really required, they should be quietly executed; if not, the very fact of their established sufficiency should set the question at rest. The constitution of the Commission provides a very fair representation of all branches of the two services; nor will it escape notice that Mr. James Fergusson participates in the honour of the appointment, so that the "perils of Portsmouth," if they really exist, can now be taken into effectual consideration. In explanation of the public alarms in which all these proceedings originated, we can truly say that they were invariably traceable rather to the consciousness of weakness at home than to apprehensions of danger from abroad. A man who believes his front door to be unfastened is naturally uneasy, and confesses his anxiety without meaning to imply that those around him are more dishonest than ordinary. This was the spirit in which the nation acted. Its eyes and its calculations were directed intently and almost exclusively to the state of its own resources. We had but a few thousand troops in the whole kingdom, we had no artillery, we had no fortified towns, we had no longer command of the Channel—those were the reflections into which, whether justly or otherwise, people generally fell. Even comparisons, when they were made at all, were made between our forces at the present day and our forces in times past, rather than between the armaments of England and those of other Powers. The very subject of our national fortifications, into which the commission will now inquire, was brought forward with reference to our own proceedings. Why, it was asked, if these works are necessary for the public security, and are still incomplete, should we lose any time in completing them? Why should we take ten or a dozen years to fortify an arsenal, when, if the protection is actually required, it must be required at once? Why vote money by driblets, instead of boldly meeting the necessity and getting the work fairly done?

What has tended probably to deprive our efforts of their proper significance in the public eye is the extent of the area over which they have been applied. The question of National Defences embraced the army, the navy, and the fortifications on shore, while under each of these great heads was comprised a variety of details. The army required not only some augmentation of its numbers, but radical reform in many of its departments. In almost all the auxiliary services its condition was extremely bad, and such troops as we actually possessed were neither equipped in the best fashion nor trained in the best manner. Of field-guns, even on the old model, we had probably not three batteries producible in case of emergency. The condition of the [illegible] was somewhat better, but far from satisfactory. [illegible] before the Russian war, and we [illegible] battle ships as were terribly in arrear with our line-of-[illegible] we had no [illegible] lately as this time last year. Above all, [illegible] in organised means for manning the fleet [illegible] time of need, so that even ships would have been [illegible] less for lack of seamen. All this while, too, our [illegible] defences were represented as imperfect, and as [illegible] qualified to resist any serious attack.

If we take, however, a comprehensive review of what has been actually done, and reflect for an instant upon the aggregate of power accumulated by the several results, we shall soon see reason for satisfaction and confidence. It was maintained the other day that we could not at this moment bring above 30,000 infantry into the field against an invader. This upon a rigorous principle of reckoning, may possibly be true, but we may add that it is full three times as much as we could have done 25 years ago. The troops at home, besides being trebled in number, are infinitely better equipped, armed, and trained. Instead of being scattered by companies over the kingdom, they are massed in large bodies, and inured by the practice of camps to the usages of actual war. In particular, the artillery has been strongly reinforced, and, instead of 18, we could now produce 180 guns, all excellently served. Taking our home army altogether, it may fairly be estimated as worth five times the force available in 1832; and to this we are proposing to add a reserve of veteran soldiers in the prime of strength. and if steam rams and iron-cased frigates are to take the lead in such matters, we have both upon the stocks. We are not overlooking any of the discoveries of modern science. We are rifling our cannon; we are practising musketry, and by the aid of our organised Militia and new Volunteer Corps, we are bringing a knowledge of arms to the population generally.

These facts, taken in the aggregate, ought, we think, to put an end to the panics which have periodically disordered the State.

The *Morning Star* on the Speech of Count De Morny on England:—

The address of M. De Morny reminds us that the present age is supposed to be favoured with a much larger share of moral and intellectual enlightenment than any of its predecessors—yea more, that the spirit of this nineteenth century of the Christian dispensation is represented as essentially rational and humane. The reputation of the age is in fact almost of a millenial character. Of all the nations that bask in the sunshine of this luminous epoch, the English and the French are reputed to be the most enlightened. Theirs is the highest civilisation; and the grandest manifestations of the spirit of the age are sought for in their national acts and performances.

Let us contemplate these two foremost nations of our time in their present mutual attitude. What do we see? Not the manifestation of that mutual confidence and cordial good understanding which ought to subsist between near neighbours and professed allies; not that spirit of peace and good will which ought to pervade the relations of Christian and civilised nations; but the very reverse of all this. England and France exhibit at present a most painful and ignoble spectacle. We blush for the vaunted civilisation of the age; we sigh at the incurable folly of the human race, when we consider the busy task in which the two Governments are now engaged. Their speech to one another is peaceful always, but their actions are in direct antagonism to their professions. Each Government has in turn promised to decrease its armaments, and has disappointed and amazed all reasonable and well-disposed men by doing the very contrary instead. On the formation of the present Administration of Lord Palmerston the hustings' declarations of some of the new Ministers, and the assertions of several organs of the Ministerial press, gave the country to understand that the new Government would arrest the course of lavish expenditure in the naval and military departments which had been entered upon by its Tory predecessor. We hailed with a due meed of praise these symptoms of returning reason in our rulers, and we believe the impression was general in the press, as among the general public, that no further steps would be taken towards placing our armaments on a war footing in a time of peace, as was obviously the intention of the Derby Cabinet. There was a short pause in the busy bustle of our dockyards and arsenals. But not many days elapsed before the suspended labours went on as busily as ever; and the din of warlike preparation resounded all along our shores once more. To crown as it were their infatuated conduct in thus wasting the public treasure, the ministry have just issued a commission of fortification, worded in the most alarming language, the motive for this measure being described as "divers good causes and considerations," and its object being stated to be "the protection of our royal arsenals and dockyards, in case of any hostile attack being made by foreign enemies, both by sea and land." Our neighbours across the Channel will doubtless feel highly complimented by the want of confidence and positive suspicion and fear in their regard which this strange declaration undoubtedly implies.

While the British Government appears inclined to look upon the French as "foreign enemies," the attitude of the Imperial Government is not a whit more rational. To-be-sure we have a most praiseworthy speech from the Count de Morny—a speech which seems inspired by an honest attachment to the cause of Peace, and, moreover, by a most friendly feeling towards the English nation. We concur in almost every observation which the Count made in the course of this oration. Yet we must avow that as far as we are concerned at least, it fails to produce the impression which it is obviously intended to create in the English mind; namely, that our Government, our press, and our nation at large, are alone to blame for the want of cordiality and of mutual confidence which unfortunately characterises at present the mutual attitude of the two countries.

The *Sun* on the State of the Continent:—

The news of the Congress seem to be very uncertain as to results. The plenipotentiaries are fighting rather shy of each other. The fact is they do not know what to be at, for fear of giving offence one way or the other. The question of the Duchies is the difficulty, for Austria is most anxious for reinstating the exiled Dukes, while France is secretly desirous of having Prince Napoleon invited to Florence. How matters will end does not at present appear; but if Austria persists in espousing the pretensions of her *proteges* the quarrel may yet be fanned into a flame. On the other hand, the people are heart and soul determined to be united to Piedmont, if France permit them, which is very doubtful, seeing the private desires of Napoleon, who in this instance is all powerful, unless some consideration for other advice persuade him to the contrary. Peace at the present juncture may be more politic for him, but for how long must mainly depend on circumstances. The speech of M. de Morny is fraught with some under-current of mischief, however plausibly he may pretend. Our course is clear. To be prepared is our only safety; and in taking proper precautions we have as good a right as others, without being questioned as to our motives.

Everything now seems to be very dull in Paris. Speculation there is none, and trade is at a standstill. The following from a correspondent is rather amusing:—"The military spectacle brought to Paris all the most accomplished pickpockets of Europe, and every one has some story to tell of the marvellous tricks of cleverness that have been displayed: amongst others is the substitution of a pair of ordinary spectacles for gold ones that adorned the nose of one of the most wealthy of the bankers, who did not become acquainted with the robbery and the change that had occurred until his family remarked it on his return home. An illustrious foreign duke, who has long resided here, and astonished the admiring world with his diamond waistcoat buttons, is said to have been shorn of some of his jewels; and several ladies were divested of their shawls, immediately after the shower of rain, under pretext of clearing away some of the watery element that had been imbibed."

QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.

Last evening Mr. F. Robson made his second appearance at the above theatre, before a crowded house. The celebrated drama of the *Porter's Knot* was again presented, the acting of Mr. Robson as old *Samson Burr* exciting the greatest admiration and merriment. The laughable farce of *Pawkins the Persecuted* followed, and afforded Mr. Robson full scope for the display of his extraordinary comic genius.

Fashionable Intelligence.

HER MAJESTY, &c.

OSBORNE, AUGUST 29.

The Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses Prince Arthur, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, and Princess Louisa, and attended by the Royal suite, left Buckingham Palace at half-past eight o'clock in the evening, for the King's-cross station of the Great Northern Railway, to proceed to Edinburgh, *en route* to Balmoral.

The Royal party occupied four of the Queen's carriages, and were escorted by a detachment of Hussars.

In attendance were Lady Churchill, the Hon. Georgina Cathcart, the Hon. Horatio Stopford, Colonel the Hon. Sir C. B. Phipps, Lord Charles Fitzroy, Major-General the Hon. C. Grey, and Sir James Clark.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness were conducted to their carriage on their departure from the Palace by Viscount Sydney (Lord Chamberlain, General Sir Edward Bowater,) and the Master of the Household.

His Royal Highness Prince Alfred, attended by Major Cowell, R.E., left Buckingham Palace at a quarter-past eight o'clock for Dover.

A Cabinet Council was held on Monday at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury in Downing-street. The Ministers present were Viscount Palmerston, the Lord Chancellor, Earl Granville, Sir G. Cornewall Lewis, Lord John Russell, the Duke of Newcastle, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, Sir Charles Wood, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Duke of Somerset, the Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson, Sir George Grey, and the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers.

The Earl and Countess of Derby and Lady Emma Stanley have arrived at Taymouth Castle, Perthshire, on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Breadalbane, from Drummond Castle, where the noble earl and countess have been among the guests of Lord and Lady Willoughby d'Eresby.

Lord and Lady Chelmsford and the Hon. Miss Thesiger are expected at the family residence in Eaton-square, at the close of the week, from a tour in Switzerland.

The Right Hon. the Speaker and Lady Charlotte Denison, have arrived within the last few days at the right hon. gentleman's shooting box in the north of Scotland.

The mortal remains of the Countess (Dowager) of Norbury are to be interred at Kensall-green Cemetery to day. The funeral will be strictly private.

His Excellency the American Minister and family [illegible] for Brighton, where they have taken a house for a month.

[illegible] in High Life.—A marriage was celebrated at Kirkhea[illegible] Church, on Thursday, between Robert Hartley Bower, Esq., [illegible] eldest son of Robert Bower, Esq., of Weldham, in the County of York, and Mercia, fourth daughter of Sir John Lister Kaye, Ba[illegible] of Danby Grange, in the same county. The fair bride was [illegible] attended to the altar by a train of twelve bridesmaids; and the [illegible] numerous guests, including the neighbouring gentry, adjou[rned] after the ceremony to Danby Grange to a *matinee dansante*, given by Lady Lister Kaye on the occasion.

Lord Bingham is staying on a visit to the [illegible] Duke and Duchess of Richmond, at Gordon Castle, Fochabers, N.B.

The Lord Bishop of Cashel has left Waterford, for Killough Castle, County Tipperary, the seat of his nephew, the Hon. Bowes Daly, for the season.

Colonel Vandeleur, M.P., has arrived at Kilrush House, from London.

A. C. Sayers, Esq., has arrived at his residence, Fern Hill, County of Cork.

Sir John Lawrence, Lady Lawrence, and family have arrived at the Lake Hotel (Castlelough), Killarney.

Surgeon Hamilton has left Merrion-square for Paris, for three weeks.

KINGSTOWN.

The band of the 1st Battalion 22nd Regiment will perform at Kingstown this day (Wednesday,) from three until six o'clock, p.m., weather permitting.

The Church.

FUNERAL OF DR. BARNES, OF CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD.—The mortal remains of the senior canon of Christ Church, the Rev. Dr. Barnes, were interred in the Cathedral on Friday morning last, in the presence of numerous relatives and friends of the deceased. The mournful *cortege* left Peckwater shortly after eleven o'clock, and wound its way through Tom Quadrangle, headed by the University marshal and bellman, the servants of the college, the treasurer of the college, the chaplains, the students, the medical gentlemen who attended on deceased, the precentor, the vergers, and the Very Rev. the Dean. The pall was supported by Canons Jelf, Jacobson, Ogilvie, and Hewetly, and the Revs. Prout and Chamberlain. The chief mourners were the Rev. Balph Barnes, Mr. Frederick Barnes, and other near relatives, who were followed by Dr. Macbride, Dr. Jackson, and other personal friends. The Very Rev. the Dean read the service in a most impressive manner. The deceased was in his 89th year, and had long been known for his kind and charitable disposition. His loss will be very much felt by all who knew him.

Army.

REVIEW IN THE PHŒNIX PARK.

The whole of the troops at present stationed in Dublin were reviewed in the Phœnix Park yesterday, and went through the customary evolutions, which were, however, shortened by the inclemency of the weather. The troops on the ground were the 15th Hussars, 3rd and 13th Light Dragoons, 5 Regiments of Infantry, a considerable number of Artillery, and a detachment of the Military Train.

The National Defence Committee embarked on Monday morning at Portsmouth on board the Sprightly, steam tender, Master Commander Allen, and with a government pilot (Mr. Jones) on board proceeded to the Needles passage to complete their inspection of the western approaches to Spithead.

The authorities at the Horse Guards have directed a number of the young officers who have been recently appointed to the several West India regiments to be attached to the East India deppots at Chatham, for the purpose of aqquiring a knowledge of garrison duties, and taking part in the brigade field movements with the troops previously in joining the head-quarters of their respective regiments in the West Indies.

The officers in Colchester camp under orders to accompany the draft to India are—Colonel M. N. Gray, Lieutenant Edward M. Mason, and Lieutenant Charles J. Miles, of the 5th Fusileers; Captain Henry Parkinson, Lieutenant Charles Whyte, and Lieutenant Patrick B. Simpson, of the 1st battalion of the 6th foot; Captain Barnes, Ensign Henry Bullen, and Ensign Sargeant, of the 37th Regiment; Ensign Thomas D. Sullivan, Ensign Arthur Rowley Heyland, and Ensign James L. Watt, of the 56th Foot.

The Navy.

Her Majesty's paddlewheel steamer Vivid sailed from Woolwich on Sunday for Dover, to embark, it is said, his Royal Highness Prince Alfred and suite for Ostend.

The Harrier, 17, screw, Commander Sir Malcolm M'Gregor, arrived at Spithead from Rio on Monday at 4.30 a.m. The Harrier sailed from Rio on the 8th of July, and has had beautiful weather the whole passage, which has been made under canvas with the exception of the last three days, when steam was got up to bring the ship up Channel. The Spider sailed from Rio for the Parana on the 7th of July. The Leopard, 18, paddle, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir Stephen Lushington, K.C.B., was at Rio when the Harrier left, and was expected to leave shortly for the northward. The Sirem was cruising to the northward. The Buzzard and the Oleron were in the Rio de la Plata.

A court martial was held on board her Majesty's ship Victory, in Portsmouth harbour, on Saturday, for the trial of Mr. Stephens, the chief engineer of the Mersey, on a charge of drunkenness. The Court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to be dismissed the ship.

The screw despatch vessel Pioneer, 6, Commander Charles May, from Portsmouth, arrived in Plymouth Sound on Sunday afternoon.

The crew of the screw steamship Donegal, 101, Capt. Glanville, were paid advance of wages at Plymouth on Friday, and on Saturday she left the Sound for Liverpool to enter men, of which she is considerably deficient.

WAR ON PEACE PRINCIPLES.—Parana having declared war against Buenos Ayres, the latter has not only accepted the challenge, but through its War Minister, Senor Velez-Sarsfield, puts forth a declaration that the war will, on its part, be conducted in the mildest manner. She will recognise no enemy but the soldier who attacks, and no hostile property but his munitions of war. In the river commerce the neutral flag shall cover merchandise. No restrictions shall be imposed on foreign commerce, except in case of goods contraband of war; nor are vessels to be detained except upon certain assurance that they have on board goods contraband. The Minister promises to go even further than the United States in respecting the property of individuals, and at the same time admits that the United States are now in advance of the other great Powers in this respect. One reason for this moderation is, that Parana and Buenos Ayres are both members of the Argentine Confederation, and that most of the commerce exposed to the vicissitudes of the war will be confederate commerce. Goods contraband of war are defined to be simply arms, employed for warlike purposes. No prize courts are to be established, nor privateering authorised.—*Boston Courier.*

The Paris correspondent of the *Independance* writes:—"Letters from Marseilles state that a very general feeling of discontent prevails amongst the merchants of Sweden, Denmark, Holland, and especially of the United States, at the extraordinary efforts which are being made by the British government to enlist sailors of those nations. English agents are offering no less than 8*l.* bounty and 4*l.* 8s. per month for men. The consequence is there is an almost general desertion of men, and the merchants of these nations find it almost impossible to man their ships. These men are taken to Malta instance and are thence conveyed to the different maritime stations where they are required.

BOOTERSTOWN SCHOOL-HOUSE.—The annual meeting of the Booterstown and Blackrock Bible Association, in connexion with the Hibernian Bible Society, will be held (God willing) in the Booterstown School-house Cross-avenue, on this (Wednesday) evening, commencing at seven o'clock, when the Rev. Philip Kent, agent to the British and Foreign Bible Society, and other speakers, will give interesting details of the circulation of God's Word at home and abroad.

On Friday last, the magistrates of Leicester unanimously granted Mr. Townsend, the late member for Greenwich, a licence for the Theatre Royal of that town. The licence was granted for twelve months, the full period for which Mr. Townsend made application. The theatre will be opened with a talented company in about a fortnight.

HIBERNIAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

A meeting of the friends of the above society was held last evening, in the Rathmines Township Schoolhouse, for the purpose of hearing a discourse delivered by the Rev. Philip Kent, acting as a deputation from the British and Foreign Bible Society, relative to its general proceedings, and especially with regard to the circulation of the Scriptures at home and abroad.

The chair was taken by
ALEXANDER PARKER, Esq.

The proceedings having been opened with prayer, the Chairman briefly addressed the meeting upon the subject which had called them together.

Some resolutions were then proposed, the first of which was moved by the Rev. Wm. Tomlinson, and seconded by the Rev. A. Jones, as follows:—

"That this meeting, believing it to be the inalienable right of every person to possess and to read the Word of God, cordially approves of the object of the Hibernian Bible Society to promote a wider circulation of the Scriptures in Ireland."

Proposed by Rev. Mr. Kent, seconded by Mr. Thomas John White:—

"That whilst it is matter of thankfulness that a Bible Association has existed for many years in Rathmines, and has aided, to some extent, the operations of the Dublin Auxiliary Bible Society, we feel it to be our duty to make increased efforts in this district for the advancement of the great cause."

The Rev. Mr. Kent, in supporting the above resolution, said—That the great society which he had the privilege to represent never was in a more prosperous condition than it is at present, whether as regarded the circulation of the Scriptures, the funds by which it was maintained, or the public meetings in connection with it, which had been held throughout the length and breadth of England. In these three respects God had remarkably owned and blessed them. As regarded the circulation of the Bible, he might state that in the year 1804 it was supposed there were only about four millions of copies altogether in the world, and by far the greater portion of these were within the four seas of Great Britain. In that year the Bible Society originated, and when they considered the circumstances which attended it they could not but be struck with the fact that the hand of God was in it. During the 54 years of their existence they had circulated at home and abroad nearly 36,000,000 of copies; and during the past year alone, they had circulated 1,600,000 copies in 100 distinct languages. The work of translating the Scriptures was also going on most satisfactorily. One of the translations which had lately been made was into the language of the Feejees, a people who inhabited one of the islands in the South Sea, and who were sunk in the lowest depths of barbarism. They were a most ferocious people, too, and probably the most degraded of the human species. A great work still remained to be executed in circulating the Scriptures through the several islands of the Pacific, in the native languages, but which work was now in progress, and would soon be completed. A translation of the Bible had been made after fifteen years' labour, for the inhabitants of Raratonga, who about forty years ago were sunk nearly as low in barbarism as the Feejees. They were nearly all cannibals then, and so ferocious that the missionaries who went among them carried their lives in their hands. Five thousand copies had already been distributed among them, and now they had the Word of God in their own tongue. People might talk [illegible] wonders of the present age, but what wonder of t[illegible] compared to that? They had received [illegible] could be [illegible] with delight, and one of their chiefs [illegible] the Bible w[illegible]titude for the inestimable favor expressed his gra[illegible] something for the great society by saying "that should [illegible] them so lately emerged in the far off land of love." H[illegible] to send the [illegible] from a savage state, they had no go[illegible] from the society but they manufactured a beautiful cord[illegible] which bark of trees, and sent a present of it to them, for [illegible] they got the sum of £49 16s. Subsequently they sent the society a present of 1,000lbs. of arrow-root, which showed the progress they were making in civilisation, and still later they sent them a present wholly consisting of dollars. Some forty years ago, there was a chief among these people who was remarkable for two things—his great height and his excessive cruelty. This man was a cannibal, and in the habit of striking down with his club every child he met with; then he took up the corpse and handed it over to be cooked for a meal; and yet one of the missionaries informed them that while passing by a grove of trees in this island, he beheld this man sitting in the shade, beside a little Sunday-school girl, striving to read a portion of the Gospel of St. John. The reverend gentleman then referred to the great and useful labours of the British and Foreign Bible Society in England itself, where, in many parishes, the Scriptures were very scarce some fifty years ago. As regarded the funds of the society, he had to remark that a very mistaken idea prevailed about them. Some people thought they were a very rich and aristocratic body, but such was not the case. These receipts, indeed, were £160,000 a year, but their regular income for the last year amounted to only £80,000; and that was the only sum they had to meet the expense of circulating the Bible throughout the world. He would tell them candidly that they wanted more money, not that they were in debt, for they had made provision against that, but they wanted more money because the world wanted more Bibles. With respect to the success of the society in the Continental countries of Europe, he had to congratulate them, and especially so with regard to France and Belgium. Voltaire had said that in twenty years he would sweep France clean of the Bible, but in little more than thirty years they had circulated in France four million copies of the Scriptures; and for the purpose of carrying on this work they had employed 80 colporteurs, who travelled throughout the country. Their success was equally remarkable in Belgium, Holland, and the more northern countries of Europe, but there was no part of their labours of which they had greater reason to be proud than the edition of the Bible which had been completed in the Chinese language, and which was printed in China at the small cost of one shilling and sixpence, and then 350 millions of people were enabled to read the Word of God in their own language, a privilege which they never enjoyed before. The rev. gentleman then dwelt at considerable length upon the advantages which had been derived from distributing copies of the Scriptures among the troops of the several nations engaged in the Crimean war, and concluded by urging the necessity of increased efforts in carrying out the work with which the society was occupied. At the conclusion of the address, the following resolution was proposed by the Rev. A. Campbell, and seconded by Mr. William Todd:—

"That this meeting desires to express cordial thanks to the Committee of the Parent Society for their kindness in sending a deputation on this occasion, and especially for the attendance of the Rev. Philip Kent, an agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society, whose interesting statements regarding the operations of that noble institution have been most gratifying, and are well calculated to stimulate the friends of the Bible to greater exertion."

A collection was then taken up, and the meeting separated.

THE PRIESTS' PROTECTION SOCIETY.

This society has issued an address "To the honest Protestants of the United Church of England and Ireland," in which the writer says:—

"Pope Clement XIV., in the year 1773, in his Bull of Suspension, 'for ever annulled and extinguished' the Order of the Jesuits, at the earnest entreaty of Papal Europe itself, after it had been expelled 37 times from different countries, where its members had established hemselves. Again, in the year 1814, Pope Pius VII. re-established the order, with infallible consistency. And from that year to the present we have seen and felt its influence in every branch of the community in Church and State, labouring with unabated zeal and perseverance to dim and blight the glorious, delicious fruits of the British Reformation, both at home and abroad. In whatever countries it works, it can adapt itself in habit and character to the religion and habit of the State; and thus secretly and stealthily advances the dominion of the Papacy.

"With an affectation for peace in religion, it puts on the garb of 'Tractarianism' in England, and enters the school and the Church, from the cradle and the baptismal font. This is no exaggerated statement, as we shall shortly and clearly prove from its 'First Catechism of Christian Doctrine,' issued at the Union Press, 343, Strand, London, by Painter & Sons, and sold by all booksellers. In that Catechism it teaches the youth of the English Church all the unscriptural doctrines and errors of the Roman Church, with the exception of indulgences, and the use of an unknown tongue. It has ransacked the devotional works of the dark ages, and has brought them out in that 'Union Catechism,' to school and imbue the infant mind of the rising and succeeding generations in England, and the empire at large, with doctrines which are poisonous and pernicious to soul and body, destructive of the strength of Protestantism, and of the purity and efficacy of the Gospel.

"That Catechism treasonably teaches our youth—The primacy of the Pope; the infallibility of the Church; the worship of images and pictures; the invocation of saints; prayers for the dead; the doctrine of transubstantiation and the mass; auricular confession; days of fasting and abstinence; penance and satisfaction; the six commandments of the Romish Church; seven sacraments, including extreme unction; the theological virtues; the seven gifts of the Holy Ghost; the seven corporeal works of mercy; the seven spiritual works of mercy; the seven deadly sins; the four sins which cry to Heaven for vengeance (not including idolatry), the method of confession, and the face exercise.

"The order has openly instituted an association, professedly belonging to our Established Church, called the 'Confraternity of the Holy Cross,' which seeks most diligently to disseminate, by means of tracts thrown broadcast, those false, abominable, and disloyal precepts which are inculcated in the 'Union Catechism,' and maintained by the Church of Rome. Every profession has its manual. The surgeon, the physician, the lawyer, the botanist, the architect, the geologist, the tourist, has his guide in his own language; but the 'Confessor's Handbook for the Confessional, is in a dead language, because the instructions in it are unfit to meet the human eye in a living tongue, they are so impure, lewd, sensual, devilish! It would beggar description to give an outline of the 'Confessor's Manual' on the Sixth and Ninth Commandment in the Romish decalogue. It is not too much to say of it that it is a complete encyclopædia of lusts; and that by reading it in half an hour the mind of a young person would be more polluted in half an hour than by all the licentious works that ever issued from the press.

"We come now to specify the remedy for the eradication, expurgation, and expulsion of this worse than treason in our national Church:—

"Let us, brethren, instantly memorial her Most Excellent Majesty, to issue a Royal commission, with all needful aid, composed of seven persons, to test on oath every suspected man holding office or preferment in the Church; and let each and every one of them who is found guilty of teaching this Jesuitical Catechism, or any other anti-Christian, or anti-Protestant, or anti-British doctrine, be deprived of his office or preferment in the Church. And let the commission, with her Majesty's consent, appoint another cleric, of 'honest report, full of the Holy Ghost and wisdom,' to the vacant office or preferment.

"Let the Royal commission also publish a Protestant Catechism, sound, comprehensive, and purely Christian in doctrine, to be used and learned by heart by all the children of the Church in the empire; and let it be made a breach of Church discipline, subject to a like privation by the commission, for any and every clergyman to neglect to have this Catechism thoroughly taught to all his children, in the schools under his management and care."

LORD NORTHWICK'S PICTURES.

(From the Morning Post.)

The disposal of those treasures, collected during a life extending for nearly a quarter of a century beyond the average term allotted to man, occupied 18 successive days, attracted buyers or buyers' agents from all parts of the kingdom, and realised a sum amounting in round numbers to nearly 100,000*l*. So extensive a collection has not been sold for many years. The residents and visiters of Cheltenham knew its value, and will long lament its unfortunate dispersion. The galleries at Thirlestane House were the pride of Cheltenham. They were to that thriving town what the National Gallery is to the metropolis. They were open all the year round, without fee or charge of any kind, and their liberal owner had no greater pleasure than that of knowing that his pictures drew visiters by the hundred. In like manner, at Northwick Park, near Camden, his lordship had built a spacious gallery, which was never closed at any hour of the day to the public, and being the only gallery for many miles round, was greatly valued by all the neighbourhood. Until within the last year or two Lord Northwick spent much of his time every day amongst his pictures, and took great delight in pointing out their beauties to any intelligent visiter who might ask permission to see the collection. He had a kind way of getting into conversation with young people, and would explain the difference between one school of painting and another, and show how to discern the great points in a picture, where to look for merits, and how to distinguish between good and bad. It was a pride and pleasure to him to know that either at Cheltenham or Northwick Park his treasures were appreciated by the public. Few men of his rank and retired habits had more public spirit: not his pictures only, but his whole house and park were at the service of the public. Those who have frequented that lovely spot for picnics or parties of pleasure know well the hospitality with which its noble owner would send out choice fruit or other refreshment by way of welcome to his often unknown visiters. As for Thirlestane House, it was for all practical purposes a public institution, of which Cheltenham and its visiters reaped the benefit.

These splendid collections are now scattered to the winds. They were brought together in the course of a very long life, they cost immense sums of money, and repaid their owner by the gratification they afforded to his own refined taste and the pleasure they afforded to others. But they are scattered, and it may be a whole generation before another collection at all approaching to it in number, value, and public usefulness, shall be formed. And it is this thought that suggests these remarks. We contemplate the dispersion of these pictures with two painful reflections, which, by way of caution or suggestion to other collectors, we wish to impress upon the public. [illegible] first is the comparative uselessness of collecting [illegible] art without some provision for their preservation. [illegible] was a most accomplished nobleman, devoted [illegible] pictures. He spent enormous sums of money in [illegible] to art, especi[illegible] collection of choice specimens, and was a liberal patron of yo[illegible] artists of ability and promise. In the course of years he had galleries of which any peer or millionaire might be proud. Now where are they? He has gone, and his pictures are scattered all over the country and [illegible] the Continent. They are no longer a school of art. The galleries of Thirlestane and Northwick no longer form a school for the student or a refreshment to the amateur. The purpose of a life is dissipated, and a new illustration is given to the preacher's moral, "*Vanitas vanitatis et omnia vanitas!*" It was the belief in Cheltenham, we know not on what authority, that the pictures at Thirlestane would be left for the benefit of the town, or at least that some provision would be made by which they would be preserved there for the use of the public. This turns out to be a mistake. Those works of art have gone to the highest bidder, and their sale is regarded as a great calamity. Undoubtedly, he who collects treasures of art in the way Lord Northwick did, and gives the public the benefit of them during his life, does a great service in his day and generation; but it is impossible not to remember how much greater a service he renders who not only forms a collection, but provides for its perpetuity. To collect pictures at great cost, and then sell them by auction, is to throw to the winds a large amount of money. The difference between purchase and sale is the price of the owner's enjoyment during his lifetime, and a costly price it often is; whereas a comparatively small addition to this expense would save the labour and thought of years from the auctioneer's hammer, and, what is worse, from uselessness and oblivion.

In the next place, see the duty of making a will. These collections are dispersed because they form a portion of the personalty of the deceased, and there being no instructions as to their disposal, there is no choice but to sell them, and appropriate their proceeds amongst the heirs-at-law. Next to the mischief of making an unfair will is that of making none at all. Had Lord Northwick ordered by will the sale of his pictures, however disappointed the world might have been, it would have been felt that he had a right to do as he liked. But dying intestate, the sale follows as a matter of course, and the results of a long life and large fortune devoted to works of art are just nowhere. Many of our readers are men of fortune and collectors of art treasures; we think the fate of Lord Northwick's pictures is a lesson to them. A gallery of pictures left to a family or to the public is an offering at the shrine of art; but, sold by auction, and dispersed amongst innumerable private purchasers, is sheer vanity and labour lost.

THE GALWAY STEAMERS.

30th August, 1859.

The Royal Mail steamship Circassian, Campbell, commander, arrived in Galway at two p.m. She left New York on afternoon of 18th, St. John's morning of the 24th making the run from latter port in six days ten hours. Brings 40 first, 55 second, and 140 third-class passengers, and a considerable quantity of cargo.

Captain W. H. THOMPSON,
Marine Superintendent, Galway.

To PETER JONES, Agent of the
Royal Mail Steam Navigation
Company, Dublin.

GALLANT CONDUCT OF THE LEITH HARBOUR MASTER.—On Wednesday forenoon, about half-past eleven o'clock, Mr. George Stark, Leith Harbour Master, received the startling intelligence that a boy named Smith, about fifteen years of age, who had just then been bathing at the breakwater for the new graving dock, back of the East-pier, and which extends a considerable distance into the sea, was drowning. Instead of going round by the common thoroughfare, he leapt the pier wall, rushed along the beach, threw off his coat, and dashed into the water, waded a part of the way, and swam the rest, a distance of about forty or fifty yards, to the breakwater; but by this time the boy had been in the water for several minutes, and now had sunk. Making inquiries from some boys on the bulwark—one of whom had also been bathing at the time, and made repeated attempts to save his comrade, who was no swimmer, and had thoughtlessly dived into deep water—and never pausing for an instant, Mr. Stark, on reaching the end of the jetty (the boy in question having fruitlessly endeavoured at another spot to discover the body), thought he perceived something shining in the water, when, taking off his boots and diving, he was fortunate enough to lay hold of the boy at the bottom, to all appearance lifeless. He brought him out, when, after rubbing the body for about twenty minutes, signs of resuscitation began to appear; and that end was afterwards greatly promoted by the prompt attendance of one of the dispensary doctors. Lockjaw and inflammation was at certain intervals apprehended, but we believe the boy is now doing well. A more gallant and successful attempt in the saving of human life has seldom been recorded. Mr. Stark, we are informed, has saved others in equal peril. Surely, such brave actions are entitled to some reward.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

THE ISLE OF WIGHT FERRY.—The works of this company are now progressing towards completion, and when they and those of the railway and pier at Stokes Bay, on the opposite side of the Solent, are finished, the journey between London and Ryde will be accelerated by more than one hour and a quarter, so that the route by the direct Portsmouth Railway between Waterloo and Ryde can then be effected in about two hours and a half, instead of three hours and three-quarters. The works consist of a pier at Stokes Bay, and one also at Ryde, with a short sea passage between of only two miles and a half. At these piers the steamers will be able to come alongside at all times of tide, and the railway will be extended down to the head of the pier. There will be no change of conveyance except from the steamers to the railway. These works are now being carried out with great vigour, and it would not be right here to omit to bear testimony to the energy and zeal displayed by Mr. Thomas Webster, of Sandown, the chairman of the company, and to Mr. Hamilton Fulton, the engineer, and it is not too much to say that to the efforts of these gentlemen is due in no small degree the successful result which has been obtained. From the Head and along the Ryde new pier, which is built of iron and presents a light and elegant appearance, a railway, promoted by interest's identical with the Ferry Company, will be carried to Brading, Sandown, Shanklin, Ventnor, and the Undercliff. When this railway is completed, the public will be able to reach Ventnor from London in two hours and three-quarters, instead of five hours and three-quarters, as at present, being a saving in the journey of three hours.

LATEST NEWS.

IRISH TIMES' OFFICE.
Wednesday, One a.m.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

LIVERPOOL, TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 30TH.—The steamer Nova Scotia, from Quebec, 20th instant, has arrived, bringing 80 passengers, and by telegraph, *via* Farther Point, advices from the United States, to the night of the 20th. The news is quite unimportant. The steamer Saxonian, from Southampton, reached New York on the 17th; and the Asia arrived there on the 18th. Sir Allan M'Nab, one of the leading politicians of Canada, was seriously ill.

The Quebec timber trade showed continued activity, and prices were fully maintained. Freights were less buoyant.

The New York cotton market continues steady at previous quotations. Breadstuffs were in good demand at improving prices. Pork firmer. Beef dull. Other articles without essential change.

GALWAY, TUESDAY AFTERNOON.—The R.M.S. Circassian, Campbell commander, arrived at 2 p.m. to-day. Left New York on afternoon of the 18th, and St. John's on the morning of the 24th, making the run from the latter port in six days and ten hours. She brings 235 passengers, and a considerable quantity of cargo. She also brings advices from New York, *via* St. John's, to the 23rd inst. The steamers Saxonian, Hungarian, Asia, and Bremen, had arrived out.

Advices from San Francisco are to 5th instant; down steamer took two millions.

Accounts from Frazer River favourable; new gold regions had been discovered.

Mexican advices state that Miramon had dissolved the Cabinet. General Wall had met a disastrous defeat. General Maguire was re-instated. Degallado takes command. Liberal army to march upon the capital. The Archbishop had excommunicated the Liberal party, the decrees against church property having been executed.

Commercial bonds matured; debt risen 10 per cent. Breadstuffs active and advancing. Provisions quiet, except pork, which is firmer and active.

NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 20.—Cotton quiet. New crop, 12¼.

The Circassian spoke the City of Washington, bound West lat. 47·50 N., long. 50·10 W. A brig showing second distinguishing pennant 7209, lat. 53·40 N., long. 34·0 W., and the barque Cuthbert, lat. 55·0 N., long. 25·30 W., encountered heavy N.W. gales with a very heavy sea.

MEXICO.

The West India steamer brings intelligence that the whole of the Mexican sea is in possession of the Liberals. The Church party in Mexico were raising troops to attack them.

INDIAN MAILS.

The Bombay mails arrived at Marseilles, by French steamer, at yesterday morning, and left for London at ten. The Madras arrived at Suez on the morning of the 22nd instant. The Vesta and Ripon left Malta for Alexandria on the morning of the 23rd instant. Canadia arrived at Calcutta on the 29th of July.

EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY.

An earthquake had taken place at Sorcia; 200 persons were killed, and a large number injured. 9,000 of the population are encamped in the neighbourhood of the town. The Pope has despatched assistance.

PACIFIC ANNOUNCEMENT IN THE "CONSTITUTIONEL."

The semi-official *Constitutionnel* contains an article repudiating, in the strongest terms, a fratricidal policy of a war with England. The Emperor has no thought to avenge the past; but to repair the future for the sake of consolidating the English alliance, he has, on every occasion, combated the hereditary prejudices of the French people. If the two countries cannot forget their ancient rivalry, let at least that rivalry be made to serve the cause of progress.

ADDRESS OF THE MINISTER OF BOLOGNA.

The Minister of the Interior of Bologna, in a circular issued on the eve of the election, says—"We will entrust our vote to the generous protection of Napoleon III., who cannot forget that his throne is founded on universal suffrage to the sympathy of England and to the justice of Europe."

THE ELECTIONS AT BOLOGNA.

BOLOGNA, 30TH.—The elections are over. The greatest order prevailed. The Assembly is to meet on 1st September. The troops of General Mizzicopo have made a movement in advance in the direction of Catlaca, and have been replaced at Bologna by Tuscan troops. Count Reiset and other representatives of foreign States have arrived, and were present at the sitting of the Assembly

ARRESTS AT NAPLES.

NAPLES, 30TH.—Fresh arrests have taken place here.

CIRCULAR TO THE BISHOPS OF TUSCANY.

The Minister of Political Affairs at Florence has issued circulars to all Bishops of Tuscany, enjoining them to advise their clergy to conform to the national will, and to inform them that any sectarian act calculated to disturb public tranquillity would entail upon the authors the punishment prescribed by law.

AUSTRIAN REFORMS.

The semi-official journals of Vienna are beginning to speak of the reforms that were promised with studied coolness, as if anxious to damp the hopes of the public.

GARIBALDI.

Garibaldi's command comprises the troops of Tuscany and Modena.

RUSSIA.

The Russian Government is rigorously maintaining the prohibition to export horses.

DE GRAMMONT AND ANTONELLI.

MARSEILLES, 30TH AUGUST.—Advices have been received from Rome to the 20th inst. The Duke de Grammont had held a conference with Cardinal Antonelli on the reorganisation of the Legations.

MAZZINIANS IN BOLOGNE,

It is asserted that the Government of Bologne had dissolved a regiment in which some Mazzinian volunteers have attempted to cause an excitement.

ROME.

One French division only will remain in Rome. The garrison of the Pope is on march to Pesiro, where the troops are being concentrated.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, TUESDAY, 30TH, 12 10 P.M.—The Funds to-day open very quiet; Rentes 69 15.

3 35 P.M.—Rentes leave off very flat, at 68.80, owing a decline since yesterday of fully ½ per cent.

ARMY OF THE ITALIAN LEAGUE.

General Fanti accepted the post of General in charge of the army league of Central Italy.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.—Funds very quiet to-day, at yesterday's prices. British railway stock continues to improve.

THE QUEEN AT HOLYROOD.

The Queen arrived at Edinburgh at 8 o'clock yesterday morning and proceeded to Holyrood. The journey was most successfully performed.

DOCTOR SMETHURST'S CASE.

Lord Chief Baron Pollock, who tried Smethurst, had an interview with the Home Secretary which lasted two hours, but the result has not yet transpired.

FUNDS AND SHARES.—AUG. 30.

Amberg, Nottingham, and East Junction, 6¼ ¾; Caledonians, 85¾ 6; Eastern Counties, 57¼ ¾; Grand Trunk, 8¼ ¾; Great Western, 60¼ ¾; Great Southern, and Western, 103; Canada, 14¼; Leeds, 44¼; New, 6 5 ¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire 98¼; London and North Western, 90¾; London and South Western, 95¾; Manchester, Sheffield and Lancashire, 85¼ 6; Midland, 104; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 88¾; York and North Midland, 71¼ 2¼. Lombardo Venetian, 2¾ ¾ Turkish, 78 4; Lombardo Venetian New 2¾ 3 ¼. Consols 95¾ ¾; closing firm; Share market closed at highest point of the day, business limited but purchases predominate; North Eastern and Great Western, the only dull market; Canadian inactive; Frenchrather flat.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE, AUG 30.—Sugar dull; 800 bags of Bengal sold at 9s. 3d. to 10s. for low to middling old, and 18s. 3d. for fine new. Coffee—The sales of Jamaica went at full prices, especially for fine marks, which went at 118s. per cwt. Saltpetre, rather better demand.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET (2ND REPORT).—7,000 bales of cotton have been sold to-day, including 2,000 on speculation and export. Market very steady.

HULL CORN MARKET, AUG. 30.—Moderate supply of English wheat, which meets dull sale at 2s. per quarter reduction from last Tuesday's rates; new sells at 40s. to 43s. per 63lbs. Barley, oats, and beans, each the turn lower.

SECOND EDITION.

IRISH TIMES' OFFICE,
Half-past 12 o'clock, p.m.

LATEST TELEGAMS.

INDIA.

Yesterday, intelligence was received at Lloyd's that at Calcutta, on the 26th July, there was a Cyclone in the Hooghly, and that two steamers and other vessels were wrecked.

OUR MILITARY POWER IN INDIA.

The *Times* publishes a letter from Sir Francis Head on the re-organisation of British military power in India.

THE BUILDERS' STRIKE.

At a meeting of the executive of the Central Association of Master Builders, yesterday, Messrs. Trollope reported a considerable increase in their number of men, as the men on the strike had not declared a dividend on Monday, and did not evince an ability and resolution to hold out. The Central Association simply adjourned for a week.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Yesterday Prince Alfred's leave having expired, he left to join his ship in the Mediterranean.

Most, if not all of the members who came down to attend the Cabinet Council, have returned into the country.

While her Majesty's ship Pioneer was getting up steam in Plymouth Sound, yesterday, the main steam pipe burst, close to the communication; several engineers and stokers were severely injured. The ship was enveloped in steam, the looking-glasses in the captains cabin were shivered, and boots shrivelled.

The Bombay letters of August 5th will be delivered in London early to-morrow.

The weather has suddenly become unusually cold for the season.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(Daily News' City Article.)

Funds remain very quiet; closing quotations same as yesterday. The Government broker purchased 15,000 Consols. This absorption, which is at the rate of about 90,000*l.* sterling per week, has, for the moment, less effect, inasmuch as the supply is derived from persons desirous of exchanging into a new Indian Loan. In most of the other markets firmness prevails. 20 per cent. of the Indian, and 12 per cent., of the Russian loans were paid up to-day and occasioned a more active demand for money. Few bills were discounted in Lombard-street lower than 2⅜ per cent. At the Bank, however, there was no revival of business. No Bullion operations at Bank. The specie arrivals to-day amount to £300,000, about £350,000 in Australian gold is now due or over-due. The Foreign Exchanges this afternoon were firm.

(Times' City Article.)

Funds have shown renewed steadiness, and have recovered from a slight depression of yesterday. The article from the *Constitutionnel* regarding the Duchies, had a favourable influence on speculative operations. In the discount market the general rate recovered to about ⅜ per cent. The Railway market has again closed with a good appearance. Midland and North British improved one-half per cent.

LARGE SHOAL OF MACKEREL ON THE SOUTH-EASTERN COAST.

For some days past immense quantities of mackerel fry have been noticed along the northern point of the coast of Wexford for a distance of several miles, extending from Courtown harbour to Blackwater, numbers having been thrown up by tide. But on Sunday last, 28th inst., the seaboard presented a most striking appearance, being literally alive with these fish, both large and small; the large ones seemed evidently to be preying on the fry, as also were numbers of dog-fish; and at Poulduff, where they appeared most numerous, a very large conger-eel was also making a rich harvest, being in full chase, and quite distinctly seen securing several. There were quantities taken and offered for sixpence a hundred, but no one seemed to care for them. The large ones were a good size and in good condition. Fish of every description have been quite at a discount in the neighbourhood of Wexford since the melancholy loss of the Pomona; and whether a foolish prejudice, or otherwise, still the effect of that most disastrous loss of life has been to deprive in a great measure the poor fishermen in the neighbourhood of their principle means of earning a livelihood, no one liking to use fish caught on this coast.—*From a Correspondent.*

FALSE ALARMS IN MAYO.

It is extraordinary the credulity of the peasantry of this county as regards rumours of the wildest or most groundless character. We understand that amongst the peasantry in the neighbourhood of Swinford, Bohola, and Keltimogh a report has gained such credence as to the appearance of armed midnight plunderers; that night after night the population of entire villages assemble in one house, and there in fear and trembling keep watch,—and to such an extent has this panic prevailed, that the most extraordinary reports are circulated of robbery, violence, and midnight legislation. We have heard these rumours from various parties, and have made the most searching enquiry, and are happy to find that all this terror and alarm only exists in the imagination of the peasantry, and that the entire false alarms owe their origin to some petty theft, which was distorted into the most dreadful outrages. However, so firmly are the reports believed, that even the constabulary are harassed with night duty, especially in Swinford district, where nearly every policeman was kept under arms watching for entire nights the imaginary disturbers of the peace. —*Mayo Constitution.*

AUCTION AT KILCONIERAN GLEBE, NEAR CRAUGHWELL, CO. GALWAY.

MONDAY, AUG. 29TH.—This day has been sold by Auction, the goods and chattels of the late lamented Rev. R. P. Graham, rector of the parish. The sale was well attended by the nobility and gentry surrounding, each of whom resolved, cost what it might, to possess something belonging to that learned divine, profound scholar, and zealous minister of the Gospel, to whom in life they belonged. The major part has been purchased by his pious and exemplary successor, Rev. Charles E. Mills, who takes possession of the glebe land, and house, on the 1st of September.

THIRD EDITION.

IRISH TIMES OFFICE,
Half-past Four o'clock.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

UNSATISFACTORY STATE OF THE ZURICH CONFERENCES.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that things are going on so badly at Zurich as to render a dissolution of the Conference in a very few days probable. A Congress of War seems to some the only alternative, and a Congress to which Austria is decidedly opposed would have as little success as the Conference.

ZURICH, AUG. 31—Private conferences continue to take place between the Plenipotentiaries for the last three days. The representatives of France and Austria, have daily conferred together. Yesterday there was a meeting of the French and Sardinian Plenipotentiaries.

THE NEW PIEDMONTESE KINGDOM.

The designation to be given to the new Piedmontese kingdom has been discussed at Zurich. Austria is willing that Victor Emmanuel should be known as King of Sardinia and Lombardy, but will not consent that he should describe himself as King of Upper Italy. The Peninsular mails arrived at Southampton this morning. On the 29th, Lisbon exchange on London was 52⅞ to 52⅞.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN SWEDEN.

Accounts from Sweden state the Government are preparing a Bill relative to the extension of religious liberty to be presented to the Diet of the Kingdom, which is to meet in autumn. The latest measure of the King was rejected by the privileged order of the nobility and clergy.

EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW RAILWAY.

GLASGOW, WEDNESDAY.—It is officially announced that the directors of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway will declare a dividend on the ordinary stock of 3½ per cent., carrying forward £2,600.

EXTRAORDINARY MUSHROOM.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

TUESDAY, AUG. 31ST—To-day, in passing part of the estate of Lord Dunsandle, I found a mushroom of the edible species of the fungi, whose cup measured 14½ inches in diameter, and it was 2½ inches thick in the centre; while the stem was 7 inches long, and nearly 5 inches in the round.

A MONSTER PIG.—There is at present in the possession of Mr. Smythe, bacon merchant, of Callan, a huge pig, which has attained the enormous weight of 665lbs.

BALLIVOR SCHOOLS.—The children of these schools were entertained with tea and cake at the Glebe, on the 30th instant, by the bounty of the Earl of Darnley.

THE TEA TRADE, AUG. 29.—The deliveries in London estimated for the week were 550,115., which is a decrease of 5,574lb., compared with the previous statement.

SAD END OF THE ORIGINAL MADGE WILDFIRE.—The *Border Advertiser* narrates the following occurrence:—"On Sunday forenoon intelligence was brought here that an old woman of weak mind, well known to the people of Galashiels and Melrose by various cognomens—as Black Bess, Whorley Bess, Bet Gramsley, and Daft Bess, was lying in a dying state on the road near Ellwand Bridge. Our country police, with medical assistance, went to remove the suffering wretch, who had lain there all night; but she yielded up her breath just as the doctor approached. The body was conveyed to the sick-house here, and afterwards interred in the stranger's plot at Ladhope burying-grounds. The manner in which the unfortunate 'innocent' came to her end we have ascertained was this:—Bess resided usually in Galashiels with a woman named Mary Mack, from whose house she daily and weekly sallied to receive her dole of bread, meal, or money, from those benevolent souls who still, to the honour of humanity, consider it one of the cardinal duties to feed the hungry and to compassionate misfortune and mental imbecility. She had gone to Melrose on Saturday, to receive her pittances, and was returning in the afternoon, when she was attacked by British cholera on the road. Two or three times had she to succumb and fall down on the roadside, and the last time she fell at the above named place where she never rose. Several people saw her and passed by, like the Pharisee, on the other side, believing her drunk—an offence of which poor Bess was entirely innocent. The early part of this woman's life was a strange contrast to the latter. Fifty years ago, Elizabeth Graham was the rustic beauty, belle, and toast of Melrose and its neighbourhood, respectably brought up, with health mantling on her cheek, and guileless innocence in her young heart. Returning home one evening, she was set upon in the gloomy solitude of the Bogle Burn, and there, by an accursed villain, who occupied a rather higher station in life, was bereft of all that she held dear to honour. She returned home, or rather she immediately forsook the ordinary haunts of man, having become a raving maniac; and henceforth she dwelt apart, living alone, among, but not a responsible portion of humanity. The outward form of what had once been a gay and happy girl took up its dwelling place in a rude cave in the old Quarry Hill of Melrose. Here she slept at night in summer and winter, wrapped up in a blanket, and when for some wild and woful weeks after the birth of her dead child, when she followed it to the churchyard, and would not be driven away, but slept among the tombstones to watch its grave. Her grief at the loss of her child was excessive, and was not mitigated for some years. From that time to this Crazy Bess has lived a life of much privation, and often voluntary suffering, wandering from hamlet to house, and village to town, never, however, removing far from the scenes of her early years. Her thin, attenuated form, that had once been tall and graceful, and her slovenly attire, must have been familiar to many passers-by on our highways, who little knew the strange and melancholy story of the wandering lunatic. It was from this unfortunate waif that Sir Walter Scott, drew the character of 'Madge Wilfire,' in the 'Heart of Mid-Lothian.' Her's, of the actuality, was a long and harassing career of madness, unbroken almost by a ray of reason. 'Madge' is mercifully dismissed off the stage, not long after reason topples from it seat."

The shooting season this year has been particularly good. We understand that Mr. Molony's party, at Kiltannon, consisting of four guns, killed on the 20th, 18½ brace of grouse, 2 hares, and one brace of snipe. On the 22d, 23½ brace of grouse, and 1 brace of snipe. On the 24th, 21 brace of grouse, 4 hares, 1½ brace of golden plover, and 1 snipe, numbering in all 140 head of game in three days shooting.—*Waterford Mail.*

Two Edinburgh papers (the *Daily Express* and *Weekly Herald*,) which long advertised themselves as having a circulation and general prosperity beyond precedent, ceased to exist on Saturday—their decaying remains being handed over for interment to our venerable neighbour the *Mercury*.—*Scotsman.*

The whole of the Dublin garrison will assemble on the Nine Acres on Thursday, at eleven o'clock, to witness the presentation of a medal to a sergeant of the 1st Dragoons.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF QUACKERY—CORONER'S INQUEST. —On Wednesday, the 10th inst., J. T. Brownrigg, Esq., Coroner, held an inquest on view of the body of Redmond Kavanagh, a weaver, in the townland of Waste, beyond Camolin, who had a cancer plaster put on his leg in the town of Enniscorthy, on the last fair day, August 1st. All that could be gleaned of the act was that the plaster was put on, and that the usual symptoms of poisoning set in. The plaster was taken off and thrown into the fire, and the part affected poulticed with barley and linseed meal. The poor fellow died on the 9th inst. No trace of the poisoning material could be found. Dr. Irvine was examined at the inquest as to the cause of death, and the verdict returned was, "The man died from arsenic externally applied, but by whom applied there was no evidence to show." On further inquiries being made by the police, it turned out that a man, answering the description of deceased, had made application for arsenic in this town, but there was such extreme secrecy in the case that nothing was made out; but the authrities are on the alert, and using every exertion to discover by whom the arsenic was applied.—*Enniscorthy Times.*

DESTRUCTION OF A HOTEL BY FIRE.—On Saturday afternoon Schaw's Hotel, at Gilsland, well know to tourists in that interesting locality, was totally destroyed by fire. It is supposed that the conflagration was caused by the overheating of one of the numerous flues in the establishment. There were about 200 visitors staying at the hotel at the time of the breaking out of the fire, but we are happy to state that no serious accident occurred, which is a subject for congratulation, considering the large number of persons residing in the house. The damage, which is very considerable, is covered by insurances in several fire offices. —*Newcastle Chronicle.*

THE HARVEST.—Much progress was made during the glorious harvest weather last week in cutting down and stacking the grain crops. A considerable quantity of the new corn has been brought to market. Oats are light, except on rich soils. Wheat is a good crop, but from the present low prices not very remunerative. It has not however, been extensively cultivated in this district. Flax is short, and we fear will give an indifferent yield. The late rains have been of much service to the turnips which promise well at present. We are sorry to say that the blight has reappeared in the potatoes, but we trust that the injury done to the crop will be very slight, and that sufficient will remain sound for the consumption of the country. Last year the disease manifested itself much earlier, yet the crop proved an abundant one. From the lightness of the hay crop, and the deficiency of straw, the price of cattle has come down of late. Nearly all the grain crops are ready for cutting, but there seems a scarcity of hands for the purpose, and it is likely to be further retarded by the change to rainy weather.—*Derry Sentinel.*

SURREY GARDENS.—We hear that Mr. Simpson has purchased the remaining eleven years which the lease of this place of amusement has to run, for the sum of £3,000, in order to convert the gardens into a *jardin d'hiver*, the chief feature of which will be skating on the lake.—*Literary Gazette.*

ENTERTAINMENT AT INVERARY IN HONOUR OF LORD LORN'S BIRTHDAY.—On Thursday last, being the fourteenth birthday of Lord Lorn, a dinner and ball were given by the Duke and Duchess of Argyle to the work-people on their estate. The proceedings took place at the Maltlands, a large building situated about a mile from Inverary Castle. Invitations were extended to the Lord Provost, the Procurator-fiscal, Dr. F. R. Macdonald, and many other of the principal inhabitants of Inverary. The room set apart for the occasion was tastefully decorated with evergreens and flowers. At one end the following motto was formed with laurel leaves—"Long live Lord Lorn;" while at the opposite portion of the room "Long live the Duke and Duchess of Argyle," was conspicuously apparent. The chair was taken by Mr. Robertson (chamberlain to the duke), the Provost acting as croupier.

A HARPY CAGED.—On last Monday, at the fair of Ennistymon, a gentleman having a horse to sell left it at the livery stables in the town, when an individual, dressed in rather flashy style, with gold watch, chain, &c., entered the stables, and told the groom he wanted to purchase a steed, that should be a good roadster, able to carry twelve stone over a sporting country. The groom, who had the sale of the horse, thinking he had got a suitable purchaser, trotted out the animal, when the flashy hero aforesaid, having mounted him, as he said, to give him a trial, rode out of the stables, and having cleared Ennistymon, posted off at full gallop with his prize, taking the route towards Limerick, and on passing through one of the towns, finding that his beaver was rather shabby, stopped at a hatter's to have it dressed. The hatter seeing a well-dressed man, well mounted, and thinking probably to secure a patronising customer, being hurried behind his counter, kindly offered him a new one that he might wear until he should call again for the old one, which our adventurer had left to be renewed. Thus provided, away went our hero, with horse and hat, o'er hill and dale, as fast as his steed could carry him, and chuckling to himself what a wonderful bargain he had got. But alas, "there is many a slip between the cup and the lip;" the "green dragoons" having got scent of him, tracked him along from town to town, and at length nabbed the *chevalier d'industrie*, and brought him in a prisoner, and lodged him in our country gaol, where he now rusticates until delivered by due course of law, when it is probable he will "leave his country for his country's good."—*Clare Journal.*

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—AUGUST 31.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money and Account, ...	95¼ ⅛
New Threes, ...	96⅛
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money, ...	95¼ ⅜
Do. Account, ...	95⅜
New Three per Cents.	96½
ONE P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money Account, ...	95¼ ⅜
New Threes, ...	96⅛ ¼
2.15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money and Account, ...	95¼ ⅜
New Threes, ...	96⅛ ¼
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money and Account, ...	95¼ ⅜
New Threes, ...	96⅛ ¼

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills, 21-4; Caledonians, 86; Eastern Counties, 56½; Great Western, 60⅞; London and North Western, 94⅞-¼; London and South Western, 92⅞; Manchester and Lancashire, 44½ ⅞; Midland Stock, 104¼; South Eastern, 76⅞ 7 6¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 89¼ ⅛. Consols opened 95¼ ⅛, advancing to ⅜ buyers, at which they are steady and firm. The share markets are inactive at rather higher rates than last nights closing. The tone of market is decidedly good. Canadian firm. French inactive.

CORK CORN MARKET, AUG. 31.—White wheat, 18s. to 22s. 6d.; red, 17s. 9d. to 21s.; barley, 15s. to 15s. 6d.; oats, 9s. 9d. to 12s.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, AUG. 31.—1sts. 106s.; 2nds. 101s.; 3ds. 92s.; 4ths. 83s.; 5ths. 67s. 6ths. 52s. 2,700 in market.

LONDON CORN MARKET, AUG. 31.—Arrivals small of all grain, no alteration in barley or wheat, and oats are 6d. dearer. Flour as on Monday.

(USBORNES' REPORT).—Supplies of Foreign grain more moderate. Weather cold. Wheat, English, but little progress made with what was left over till Monday. Foreign not pressed, but sale slow. Floating cargoes only few off coast, and 1s. decline. Flour, very slow sale for all qualities. Indian Corn not so strong, and further arrivals expected. Barley, steady sale off stands; fine malting sought for. Rye enquired for. Beans and peas unchanged. Oats not lower than Monday.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, AUG. 31.—Sugar—Good grocery qualities selling at full rates, and other kinds rather easier. Coffee market flat. Tea quiet; common Congou quoted 15d. Rice good demand yesterday afternoon for Bengal, and fair business done at full rates. Market quiet to-day. Saltpetre nothing new. Tallow firm, and for forward delivery rather dearer. Spot 55s. 3d. September alone 55s. 6d. October to December 50s.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, AUGUST 31.—Sales probably 7,000 or more; market steady; imports, 7,241; previously 11,974.

LIVERPOOL COTTON, (2ND REPORT).—8,000 bales have been sold, including 2,000 on spec. and for export.

SHIPPING.

BELFAST.—Wind, N.N.W. Arrived—Tri Fradelli, Ibraila.

QUEENSTOWN.—W.N.W., blowing fresh, fine. Arrived—Brechin Castle, Rangoon; Supply, Cadiz. Cork; Franke Primore, Mazagan; Marti, Ibraila; Catherine, Riga, Cork.

WATERFORD.—Wind, N.W. Arrived—Couner (s.), Milford; Her Majesty's ship Alma, cutter.

WIND AND WEATHER.

ENGLISH.—Huddersfield, S.W., wet; Hull, N.W., stormy; Leeds, S.W., very wet; Hartlepool, W., fine; Harrowgate, S.W., dull; Newcastle, W., fine; Goole, S., dull; Sunderland, N.W., fine.

SCOTCH.—Ardrossan, N.W., blowing strong; Stranraer, W.N.W., showery; Glasgow, W., fine; Port Glasgow, W., fine; Irvine, S.W., wet; Dumfries, W., fine; Ayr, N.E., stormy; Greenock, S.W., fine; Paisley, W., dull.

IRISH.—Cork, N.W., fine; Queenstown, W.N.W., fresh, fine; Belfast, W., strong breeze, cloudy, showery; Portadown. N., stormy; Dundalk, W.; Newry, N.; Derry, W.N.W., fine; Coleraine, W., wet and stormy; Limerick, N.W., dull; Kingstown and Bray, N.W., blowing strong, all fine.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—AUGUST 31.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per cent consols	95
Ditto for new account 13th September ...	95 95¼
New 3 per cent Stock	94¾ ⅞
Ditto for new account 13th September ...	94⅞
LOCAL DEBENTURES.	
City Debentures 4 per cent. of £92 6s 2d ...	89
Pipe Water Debentures 4 per cent. (New) of £100 ...	83
RAILWAY DEBENTURES.	
Limerick and Ennis 5 per cent of £500 ...	100
Bagnalstown and Wexford 5 per cent of £500 ...	100
JOINT STOCK BANKS.	
Hibernian Bank	33¼
National Bank	56¾
Royal Bank of Ireland	23
STEAM.	
British and Irish	39 xd
City of Dublin Steam Co. 50*l.* Shares, improved ...	95¼
Ditto Half Shares, ...	47¾
Dublin and Liverpool Steam Ship Building ...	52¾
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Commercial Building Co.	34½
Consumers' Gas Co	8¾
National Insurance	34 xd
Patriotic Insurance	6
MINES.	
Carysfort Mining Co.	18s
General Mining Company of Ireland (Limited)	3
Mining Company of Ireland (Limited) ...	12¾
RAILWAYS.	
Cork, Blackrock, and Passage	11½
Great Southern and Western	104¾ xd
Irish South Eastern (Carlow to Kilkenny).	7½ ⅞
Midland Gt. Western and Royal Canal ...	53
Ditto Half Shares	26¾
PREFERENCE SHARES.	
Great Southern and Western 4 per cent. perpetual ...	98
Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent. perpetual ...	10½ ¼

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED	THURS	FRID.	SAT.
3 per Cent. Consols	95½	95½	95	95 95½	95	95
Ditto Account	94¾ ⅞		95	95		
3 per Cent. Stock						
New 3 per Cent. Stock	94⅜	94⅜ ⅞	94⅞ ⅝	94⅞ ⅞	94⅞	94⅞
Ditto Account	94⅜	94⅜ ⅞	94½			
Bank Stock	239½	239¼		239½		

DEATH OF LEIGH HUNT.

Leigh Hunt died on Sunday morning at Putney, where he had been residing for some weeks. He had been in a delicate state of health for some time, but the immediate illness which caused his death was but of short duration. He passed away at the last almost without pain. He was born on the 19th of October, 1784, and had thus nearly completed his seventy-fifth year.

Leigh Hunt may be said to be the last of a group of poets and essayists who achieved fame almost contemporaneously in the earlier years of this century. His name and writings have been associated with those of Byron, Shelley, Coleridge, Hazlitt, Lamb, Wordsworth, Southey, Scott, Moore, Jeffrey, and many more—all of whom have now passed away. The first five named were his personal friends and associates. The character of Leigh Hunt's writings are very varied. As an essayist he had occasionally flashes of that odd humour which in Charles Lamb's writings is so irresistible and unique, but their prevailing characteristics was a delicate sensitiveness of thought which seemed sometimes carried to excess. To readers who love bold positive dogmas, Leigh Hunt seemed always too considerate, too capable of seeing many sides of a question, but the peculiarity was evidently the result of very wide-spread sympathies, and a thorough conscientiousness in literary expression. Those who knew him personally also recognised in his writings the natural gentleness and "charity that thinketh no evil" which marked him as a man. There probably were few men more ready to admit the possible and probable possession of virtues and redeeming qualities in others (even in those most clearly convicted of offences) than was Leigh Hunt, and this tendency weakens the force of expression in many of his written opinions. It gave to hasty observers an impression prejudicial to his manliness, but Leigh Hunt proved his moral courage more decisively than by denunciation of opinions adverse to his own. In days when liberal opinions were dangerous, he expressed them firmly and fearlessly, and he suffered with calm constancy an imprisonment which a slight submission could have easily evaded. His rank as a poet is a matter more for literary disquisition than for any biographical sketch; few will deny the happiness and beauty of many of the passages in the "Story of Rimini," his longest and probably his best-known poem. Of late years his writings have not been many. His latest book was "The Old Court Suburb"—a pleasant genial gossip about Kensington. He was a contributor to *Household Words*, and up to within the last few weeks he supplied an occasional contribution to the *Spectator*.

The following narrative of the main facts of his life is abridged from "Men of the Time:"—

Leigh Hunt, poet, essayist, and writer in several other departments of the *bellres lettres*, was the son of a clergyman of the Church of England, and was born at Southgate, in Middlesex, October 19th, 1784. His father was a West Indian, and his mother a Philadelphian; but at the period of the American Revolution, his father, who was then in the law, took the British side in politics, and manifested his loyalty to the Crown so warmly that he was forced to fly to England. Having taken orders, he was for some time tutor to Mr. Leigh, the nephew of the Duke of Chandos, who had a seat at Southgate. Leigh Hunt received his education at Christ Hospital, like his friends Coleridge and Lamb. About the time of his coming of age he assisted his brother John in the establishment of a Sunday paper, the *News* to which he contributed theatrical criticisms that brought a new tone of writing and independence into that department of the press. He had previously been employed in the office of his brother Stephen, an attorney, but had relinquished that employment for a situation in the War Office, which he gave up on becoming, in 1808, founder and joint proprietor of the *Examiner*. This journal he edited for many subsequent years, and rendered exceedingly popular. Some remarks, by no means of a personal character, directed against the practice of flogging in the army, became the subject of a prosecution, and the trial came on before Lord Ellenborough, 22nd February, 1811. He was acquitted. But this was not to be the last of the Hunt's appearances in the law courts. A fashionable newspaper having called the Prince Regent an Adonis, Leigh Hunt, in a fit of indignation at the Regent's having broken his promise to the Whigs, added—"of fifty." The Prinec's vanity triumphed over his discretion, and on the pretended ground of some words of more serious import, a third prosecution was instituted. The jury upon this occasion found a verdict of guilty against Leigh Hunt and his brother John, and each was sentenced to pay a fine of £500, and to suffer two years' imprisonment. Offers not to press the penalties were made on condition that no similar attacks should appear, but were with constancy rejected. Upon their liberation the Hunts continued to write as before, and maintained the *Examiner* at the head of the weekly metropolitan press, till its fortunes paled for a while before the Tory ascendancy above-mentioned, from which it was redeemed by the wit of Mr. Fonblanque. Meanwhile, Leigh Hunt, on the invitation of his friends Shelley and Lord Byron, went to set up the *Liberal* in Italy, where, after the almost immediate loss of the former, he continued to reside for about four years, a small portion of which was passed under the same roof with Lord Byron, but not happily. In the year 1847, the Queen, at the recommendation of Lord John Russell, bestowed on him a pension of £200 a year.—Among the more important of his poetical works are his "Captain Sword and Captain Pen;" "The Palfrey;" the collection of his narrative poems entitled "Stories in Verse;" and his "Legend of Florence," a play in five acts, which we may mention as being a favourite with her Majesty, who went several times to see it performed at Covent-garden and moreover had it played before her at Windsor. First on the list of his prose works we may place his "Sir Ralph Esher," a novel, or rather fictitious autobiography of a gentleman of the Court of Charles the Second. Then follows a long list of volumes, some of which take their place in the standard literature of the country; the "Indicator," the "Companion," the "Seer," Men, Women, and, Books" (the latter including articles from the Edinburgh and other Reviews); "Stories from the Italian Poets, with Critical Lives of them;" "Table-talk;" the *melange* of criticism and story entitled "A Jar of Honey from Mount Hybla;" the critical essays and selections entitled "Imagination and Fancy," and "Wit and Humour;" three volumes of autobiography, comprising a corrected and final account of his relations with Lord Byron; the "Religion of the Heart," a manual of faith and duty, according to the author's opinion on those subjects; the "Town, its Memorable Characters and Events" (two volumes of metropolitan anecdote and survey); and other two volumes of a like nature, under the title of "The Old Court Suburb." Among the long list of his translations may be mentioned Tasso's "Aminta," and Redi's "Bacco in Toscano;" from the French, not a whit less admirably translated perhaps, he has rendered the famous "Lutrin" of Boileau. To his critical productions may be added (by reason of their copious notices and comments) his edition of the plays of Wycherley, Congreve, and Farquhar, and his collections from prose writers and poets, under the various titles of "A Hundred Romances of Real Life," "A Book for a Corner," and "Beaumont and Fletcher," which last is a collection of the least objectionable passages from those writers, made for the purpose of enabling families to become acquainted with them. Many of the essays and poems gathered by Leigh Hunt into some of the volumes above-named originally appeared in various periodical publications, by his editing, such as the *Reflector*, the *Liberal*, the *London Journal* and the *Tattler* in some of which he had Lamb, Hazlitt, Lord Byron, and Shelley for his coadjutors."—*Globe.*

SCARCITY OF HARVEST LABOUR.

(From the Economist.)

For the last two or three years there have been complaints that labourers to get in the harvest have become scarce. Certain it is that harvest wages have advanced considerably within that period, and this year scarcity of labourers and exorbitant prices for cutting the grain crops have been complained of throughout the English rural districts. But for the checks given to harvest-work by successive rains, it is impossible to estimate the extravagant prices which might have been demanded. In Lincolnshire, especially, these complaints have been loud and general. So in Devonshire; and, indeed, more or less, in most of our English counties. Various causes are mentioned as having contributed to this state of things. The great diminution, in some districts the total cessation of Irish immigrant labourers, by whom so much of ou extra work at hay-making and harvest was once performed, are obvious and very material causes of the actual scarcity. Both railway labour and emigration have been operating causes for years past, and though the militia and the army have latterly taken off a considerable number of young labourers, they have generally consisted of the looser and least industrious of the rural population. To some extent the militia system has deteriorated and demoralised the rural population; for a man once having become half a soldier is seldom worth much for any useful occupation, and, generally, farmers are rather glad when the militiamen betake themselves to the army, as they very frequently do. We believe, however, that our best harvestmen, whose services we now miss, have been very much absorbed into other and more profitable employments; consequent on the extension of trade, commerce, and manufactures, as well as into what may be called the superior and permanent places on farms. And this is a hopeful view of the subject, leading us to look for a permanent rise in rural wages, as well as a more extensive employment at piece-work. The employment of machinery, too, will enable farmers to rely on the better classes of rural labourers for getting in their hay and corn harvest. With mowing and reaping machines, horse rakes, hay-making machines, and the like—let them all be brought into general use—farmers may discard the services of Irish reapers, militiamen, and other half-labourer, half vagabond assistants, on whose aid they have hitherto been too dependent. Rural labourers will every day become more and more, what they once were, skilled labourers. It was what used to be called the surplus labour that farmers could take on and shuffle off at any time, by which so much of the harvest work was done, and such labour is commonly of the feeblest and least effective kind. The men who can take care of horses, cattle, or sheep, the hedgers and ditchers, the drainers, the ploughmen, and the men who can manage steam machinery and superior implements, are all persons possessed of some degree of skill, who are in regular employments, and whose labour is now becoming more valuable than ever. These are the men who neither become poachers, militiamen, nor soldiers, and they form a class of whom the English farmer may well be proud, and whom he ought to encourage.

A somewhat amusing controversy has arisen out of this scarcity of harvestmen. Some correspondents of daily newspapers have suggested that the soldiers and militiamen now camped about in different parts of the country might be allowed leave to take harvest work after the fashion of the French soldiery, to which some irate officers have answered that their men would become "demoralised" by harvest work. This is sufficiently absurd. Farmers could understand the objection that the soldier harvestmen would "demoralise" the district in which they were employed, and farmers probably would be very shy of employing them at all. It would not, however, be for the benefit of the community that soldiers should be employed to meet any assumed emergency in reference to the harvest. If they are really wanted as soldiers, let them be kept to their special duties; if they are not so wanted, let them be disbanded, and fall back as they best can into the ranks of useful industry. But there could be no greater curse to any rural district than to have such a set of men as soldiers are turned loose as harvestmen upon our farms and villages. It is contrary to all sound principles of economy, as it is inconvenient in practice, that husbandmen should be diverted from their ordinary avocations to learn the use of arms or share in the licence of camps, or that the men who are hired for military duties should be allowed to make a saturnalia in our harvest fields. The present scarcity of labour for the harvest is a temporary evil farmers may very well provide against in future by the use of machinery, and by the encouragement, in the form of wages and piece work, of their regular and respectable labourers.

THE MOORS.—We continue to receive most favourable reports from the various shooting quarters. At Dromahair, county Leitrim, Captain Betham and Captain Gibbon continued to enjoy excellent sport. On the 26th they bagged 34½ brace of grouse, 8 hares, and 1 rabbit; and on the 27th, 29 brace, 5 hares, and 3 snipe. Partridge are plentiful everywhere, and a brilliant season is expected. Sir Roger Palmer, Bart., Captain Palmer, M.P., with a number of friends, arrived at the gallant gentleman's sporting box, at Baghadoon, on Tuesday. They were joined there on Monday afternoon by Colonel Knox Gore, and Mr. Knox Gore, 60th Rifles, from Belcek Manor. Lord Talbot de Malahide has arrived at his shooting quarters near Bangor. Major Feilden, 3rd Lancashire Militia, is also amongst the number enjoying the moors. The sport must have been excellent from the fine condition and numbers of the birds, in whose preservation and care so much pains had been taken. Mr. William Chapman, accompanied by Lord Vaux of Harrowden, shot upon his mountains in Erris, on Monday, 34½ brace of grouse, and 35½ brace on the following day.—*Tyrawly Herald.*

HORRIBLE DEATH.—An inquiry took place on Saturday, before Mr. Wakley, coroner for West Middlesex, at the residence of Mr. Ballard, surgeon, 10, Southwick-place, Paddington, as to the death of Miss Elizabeth Gray, 36 years of age, which appeared to have taken place under the most frightfully distressing circumstances. The deceased is the eldest daughter of Sir Charles Gray, late Supreme Judge of Calcutta, and it was alleged that she had been labouring under an aberration of the mind for the last 10 years, and during the past three years and a quarter had been placed under the care of Mr. Ballard, at the above address. At half-past 12 o'clock on Friday morning last her female attendant, who slept in the same room, was awoke by an unusual quantity of light, and on getting up to ascertain, the cause she was horrified at the sight of the deceased, who was standing in the middle of the room with her night dress enveloped in flames. She immediately gave an alarm which quickly brought Mr. Ballard to her assistance, who, with great difficulty, extinguished the flames, and by doing which burnt his hands severely. Mr. Ballard, without delay, sent for Dr. Manfield Jones, residing at 33, Elgin-street, who arrived as soon as possible. The unfortunate lady lingered in great agony for two hours and a quarter, when she expired. It is believed that she quietly stole out of bed to avoid being seen by her attendant and reached a night light which was supposed to have been placed away in proper security, and hauing put on the floor, she stood over it till her dress was destroyed. The jury, after a lengthened examination of between two and three hours' duration, came to a determination, in accordance with the opinion of the coroner, to adjourn the inquest for the purpose of having a *post mortem* examination.

The Bishop of London will arrive on Monday, on a visit to the Earl of Limerick.

Richard T. Bridgford, Esq., son of Thomas Bridgford, Esq., R.H.A., Lower Mount-street, has been gazetted assistant-surgeon in the royal navy, and appointed to her Majesty's Ship Arrogant. This is the second son of this gentleman who has distinguished himself by his literary acquirements.

SUSPECTED OF STEALING.—Stephen Clifford was charged with having unlawful possession of a silver tea-spoon, which he wanted to pledge in an office in South Great George's-street. The assistant in the establishment, Mr. Patrick Sullivan, not being satisfied with the account which the prisoner gave of the manner in which he came by the possession of the article, handed him over to the police. He was remanded for some days to afford an opportunity of discovering the owner of the spoon.

COLT'S RIFLE.—Ten thousand revolving rifles are now manufacturing at Colonel Colt's armoury, in Connecticut, for the British Government. These are sufficient to arm six regiments.

Sporting Intelligence.

CURRAGH CAMP RACES—AUGUST 30.

STEWARDS:—Staff, Captain Beresford, A.D.C; Royal Artillery, Major Newton, R.H.A.; 1st Royal Dragoons, Captain Coney; Scots Greys, Captain Brown; 5th Royal Lancers, Captain Grant; Royal Engineers, Captain Fyers; Military Train, G. Fleming, Esq., V.S.; Scots Fusilier Guards, Captain White; 2nd Battalion 10th Regiment, Captain Manners; 2nd Battalion 14th Regiment, Major Douglas; 2d Battalion 16th Regiment, Captain Thompson; 2nd Battalion 18th Regiment, Captain Cornes; 55th Regiment, Lieut. Dalton; 76th Regiment, Dr. Fraser; Antrim Artillery, Lieut. A. O'Ryan; Royal North Lincoln, Captain Langstaffe; Stafford Light Infantry, Lieutenant Jervis.—CAPT. CORNES, 2nd Battalion 18th Regiment, Treasurer.

JUDGE—R. Newcomen, Esq.; Starter—Mr. Farrel.

CLERK OF THE COURSE—Captain Longstaffe. Royal North Lincoln.

The military sports at the Curragh wound up yesterday with a capital day's racing. The day was not altogether so propitious as might have been wished, the wind blowing a perfect gale, with occasional showers. The attendance, particularly amongst the red coats, was most numerous, and all the arrangements were carried out in a most efficient manner. The band of the 76th was in attendance.

Subjoined is the return of the running:—

THE CURRAGH CAMP STAKES of 4 sovs. each. 2 forfeit if declared on or before 10 a.m. on the morning of the race, with 35 sovs. added. Two miles. If four horses start the second to save his stake. 3 years old 9st. 9lb.; 4 years 10st. 11lb.; 5 years 11st. 4lb.; 6 years and aged 11st. 7lb. Thorough-bred horses to carry 7lb. extra. The winner to be sold by auction for 100 sovs. if demanded in the usual way; if entered to be sold for 75*l.*, allowed 7lb.; for 50*l.* allowed 10lb.; for 25*l.* allowed 14lb.; any surplus over the selling price to be at the disposal of the stewards.

Major Newton's R. H. A., Rackapelt, by Lanercost, 11st. 13lb. (Captain Price) 1
Colonel Strange's R.H.A., Little Bird, 11st. 4lb. (owner) 2
Surgeon Finlay's, 55th Regt., Minnie, 10st. 4lb. (Mr. Key) 0
Mr. Huish's, 5th Lancers, Rouge et Noir, 11st. 7lb (Mr. Cowan) 0

Betting 2 to 1 on the winner; nothing else backed.

The lot kept together for half the distance, when Minnie compounded, and the race was left to the two placed, Rackapelt winning in a canter.

HURDLE RACE of 2 sovs. each, with twenty sovs. added. 3 years old, 9st. 9lb.; 4 years old, 10st. 11lb.; 5 years old, 11st. 4lb.; 6 years and aged, 11st. 7lb.; thorough-bred horses, 7lbs. extra. One mile and a half, overfive flights of hurdles.

Captain Thompson's, 16th Regiment, Ruth (owner) 1
Captain Coney's, Royal Dragoons, Monarch (Captain Brown) 2

Ruth made the running, followed at a respectful distance by Monarch; at the last hurdle but one both refused, and after a short delay were got over; a rattling set-to between the pair ended in favour of the mare by two lengths.

BALAKLAVA STAKES stakes of 2 sovs. each, with 20 sovs. added, for passed Cavalry Chargers (staff and regimental) that have been ridden as such during the last three months, 12st. each. One mile and a half, on the Peel Course.

Major Newton's, R. H. A., Rackapelt (Captain Price) 1
Captain Robertson's, Royal Dragoons, Rocket (owner) 2
Not Placed—Captain Brown's, Scots Greys, Cock Robin, (owner); Mr. Ewing's, 5th Lancers, Huntsman (owner).

A capital race between Rackapelt and Rocket; won at the finish by a length.

THE INKERMAN STAKES of 2 sovs. each, with 20 sovs. added, for Infantry Chargers (staff and regimental) that have been ridden as such during the last three months. 12st. each. One mile and a half, on the Peel Course.

Lieut. O'Connor's, 16th Regt., Nora Creina, (owner) ... 1
Major Douglas', 14th Regt., Farmer (owner) ... 2
Not placed—Lieut. Kelsall's, 16th Regt., Nita, (Mr. Pinson); Colonel Campbell's, 18th Regt., Charley (Captain Stackpoole).

This race was run for twice, in consequence of the riders going on the wrong side of a post. Mr. O'Conenor won both times in a canter.

THE SCURRY STAKES of 1 sov. each, with 10 sovs. added, for half-bred Horses, 11st. each. Three quarters of a mile, the last Horse to pay the second Horse's stake. The winner to be sold for 25 sovs. if demanded in the usual way; any surplus over the selling price to be at the disposal of the Stewards.

Mr. Stockwell's, 10th Regt., Virina (Captain Manners) ... 1
Lieut. J. O. Machell's, 14th Regt., Tommy (Major Douglas) 2
Surgeon Finlay's 55th Regt., Minnie (Mr. Key) ... 0
Captain Bury's, 10th Regt., Emily, (Mr. Finucane) ... 0
Mr. Vincent's, 76th Regt., D.I.O., (owner) 0

Won in a canter.

A PONY RACE of 1 sov. each, with — added. Catch Weights, for Ponies under 14 hands. Three quarters of a mile.

Captain Coney's, 1st Royal Dragoons, Tommy (Captain Brown) 1

A dead heat for second place between Major De Winton's Ruskey. (Mr. Wetherel), and Mr. Jervis' White Surrey, (Captain Manners).

HURDLE RACE—TWO MILES.

Mr. Stockwell's Virina, 11st. 3lb. (Mr. Key), ... 1
Captain Thompson's Ruth, 11st. 3lb. (owner) 2
Not placed—Tommy, 11st. 4lb. (Capt. Browne); Jane, 10st. 8lb. (owner); Countess, 11st. 1lb. (Capt. Stackpoole); Little Bird, 11st. 3lb. (Mr. Cowan); Navarino, 11st. 3lb. (owner); Emily, 11st. 3lb. (owner); Buffer, 11st. 3lb. (Mr. Gibson).

The race was left to the two placed, the remainder having refused the first hurdle.

A Handicap for the Beaten Horses was won by Rouge et Noir, 11st. 7lb. (Mr. Cowan) beating Tommy, 11st. (Captain Brown); Nita, 11st. (Mr. Penson); Countess, 11st. (Major Douglas).

LICHFIELD RACES.

Anson Plate.—Dead heat, Vigo and Adelaide. Deciding heat, Adelaide, 1st; Marmalade, 2nd. 10 ran.

Aristocratic Plate.—King William, 1st; Toddy, 2nd; Diekoosh, 3rd. 5 ran.

Victuallers' Stakes.—Creepers, 1st; Lansquenete, 2nd. 4 ran.

Nursery Stakes.—Lady Grosvenor, 1st; Rising Sun, 2nd; Prologue, 3rd. 5 ran.

Guineas.—Newcastle, 1st; Fisherman, 2nd.

Gold Cup.—Kinnersley, 1st; Emblem, 2nd. 5 ran.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

CARLOW, AUG. 30.—A fire of a serious nature occurred in this town on Sunday night last, owing, it is said, to one of the inmates of the house being under the influence of drink, and allowing the candle to remain lighted after retiring to rest. The fire was first discovered about ten o'clock on Sunday night, and extinguished, as it was then thought, before any damage was done. Under the impression the inmates of the house (which is in Tullow-street, and adjoins a public-house) retired to rest, where they remained for a couple of hours, when to their horror they discovered that the fire had again broken out in a thatched sleeping apartment at the rear, close to which, on one side, was a very large rick of hay, and on the other a public-house. The alarm was immediately given, and in a few seconds the constabulary, headed by the sub-inspector, Mr. Medlicott, and accompanied by a large number of the inhabitants of the town, were on the spot, endeavouring as far as possible to suppress the flames, which, at this time, were at their height, and also to prevent their spreading to the adjoining premises, or coming in contact with the rick of hay close by. With as little delay as possible the small fire engine belonging to the military barracks was got into working order, the water being supplied from the several pumps in the neighbourhood. For better than two hours the conflict between the two elements—fire and water—was carried on, at the end of which time the former was entirely extinguished, before any very material damage had been done to the adjoining houses, although the apartment in which the fire broke out was entirely consumed. Too much praise could not be given to the constabulary, and, in fact, all present as owing to their exertions an immensity of valuable property has been saved from destruction.

AN UNLUCKY SHOT.—The *Penrith Advertiser*, in chronicling the grouse shooting on Bowes Moor, &c., relates the following deplorable mishap:—"On the 15th instant, an unfortunate accident happened, by which a boy was seriously injured. The boy was cutting grass in a hollow, and, suddenly raising his head, received the contents of a gun discharged by a gentlemen near at hand. Neither was aware of the other's vicinity, but the consequences were lamentable to the poor boy, one of whose eyes was completely destroyed."

The *Newcastle Chronicle* says:—Signor Mazzini is at present staying at Stella for the purpose of recruiting his strength. He is unwell from severe labour, and intends remaining at his present abode for some days."

ARTIFICIAL TEETH
FROM FIVE SHILLINGS EACH,
supplied by Messrs. DAVIES, Surgeon-Dentist, 22, NORTH EARL-STREET (nine doors from Sackville-street), are incorrodible, cheapest and best, and ensure by their eminently successful and painless method the greatest comfort, perfect mastication and articulation. Unsightly Springs entirely avoided, rendering detection impossible.

DECAYED TEETH stopped with the Pearl Cement: it is composed of properties that never discolour, and answers where every other kind of stopping has failed. (Consultation free.) Stopping or Extracting a Tooth 2s. 6d; a Single Tooth, from 5s.; a Set, from £5 5s. A perfect fit in every case guaranteed. All operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed by Messrs. DAVIES, 22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,) nine doors from Sackville-street).

TEETH.—MR. W. EGAR, DENTIST, 16, SUFFOLK-STREET, (Brother and Successor to the late John Egar), continues to supply the loss of Teeth by the application of Gutta Percha to the most tender Gums, without the extraction of Stumps or any painful operation whatever. They adhere closely to the Gums, have no unnecessary ligatures, and perform with comfort the functions of the natural teeth, which in appearance they accurately resemble.

A Single Artificial Tooth, from £0 5 0
A Complete Set, with Gold Springs, from 5 5 0
Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement, 0 5 0

MR. W. EGAR, DENTIST,
16, SUFFOLK-STREET,
(One Door from Grafton-street), Dublin.
At Home from Nine till Six.
Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name

PATENT LEVER WATCHES.
We have just completed a number of the above in highly finished extra Strong Gold and Silver cases (some exquisitely engraved for Ladies' wear).
Nothing having been spared in their Manufacture to make them perfect, we can confidently recommend them to all with whom accuracy of time-keeping is a desideratum, as first class Watches impossible to be excelled.
Our prices will be found most moderate, and considerably, under those usually charged for Watches of the same class.
Twelve years' written engagement with each Watch.
C. MARSH AND CO.,
30, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Exactly opposite the Post Office Clock).
N.B.—Watch and Clock REPAIRS executed under our own inspection by Workmen of the highest competence.

Foreign Intelligence.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES FOR VIRTUE IN FRANCE.

(From the Morning Star.)

The *Academie* has been the safe and modest heroine of the week. The great *seance* of the 25th August came off with the greatest *eclat*. Villemain, the elegant and classical, presented the report, and Guizot, the correct and neatly rounded, pronounced the discourse. Less than this would have collected together all the erudition of Paris, and the arena was crowded. This time the meeting was not convoked to discourse upon some rare and precious inscriptions, some unique specimen of carving, or some fossil relic of decayed nature; but to do honour to an article more rare and precious still, more unique, and indeed more fossil than any of these. The Assembly had gathered together, as is its wont once a year, to celebrate the power of virtue, to track it through the forest of difficulties to its rugged hiding-places, and to catch it in the act, drags it scared and blinking to the light—and rewards it accordingly with the very gold it has gained the prize for despising. Virtue, however, at all times shy and eccentric in her habits, had been at her old tricks again this year, and instead of taking up her abode in comfortable lodgings with easy well-to-do people of the world, who would not only harbour her as a welcome guest, but already professing her as a science would love to display her to the world—with M. Guizot himself, for instance—has been found as usual hidden away in the most foul and sordid corners of this most unwholesome world. In one instance, indeed, not content with distributing her whole earnings amongst the poor idiots and helpless cripples of the miserable village where she had taken refuge, she abandoned her own household to devote herself entirely to her charge, and went to reside wholly with the wretched idiots and cripples in order to attend to them more fully. Virtue in this case had taken the form of Marguerite Mounier, a poor peasant woman born in the humblest cottage of the humblest village of the Muerthe. In another case Virtue assumed one of her most favourite shapes in France, and introduced herself to the astonished inhabitants of a horrible little village of Brittany under the features of Anne Dure, who, compelled to work for her daily bread, would permit no aged or infirm person in the village to do the same, and by her sole exertions managed for years to feed and attend upon many poor miserable bedridden cottagers, who, past work and helpless, would have been left to die of starvation and neglect, had not Anne Dure come to their help. And not only did her soothing hand minister to the comfort of their last declining days, but with pious care she took upon herself the whole responsibility of their burial in decent fashion; and M. Guizot was proud to quote a list of thirty-seven individuals who had been thus fed, clothed, nursed, and buried, by the sole labour of Anne Dure. To each of these women the prizes left by M. de Montyon of £100 were accorded, and there is an immense interest in fancying the gigantic works of charity which they will be able to accomplish with that sum. Virtue does not manage her affairs so very badly after all. Perhaps she can do better with the humble faculties of Anne Dure and Marguerite Mounier, than if she had ensconced herself with the greatest financier or the greatest savant in Europe. The great prize of 3,000f. was voted to the Abbe Hulliun for the foundation, with the smallest resources, of an asylum for vagabond children. This establishment, founded by the Abbe in 1845, has maintained itself without any aid but voluntary subscription until it has increased to an immense size and first-rate importance. One hundred and seventy-five deserted children and orphans are now fed, clothed, lodged, and apprenticed out to some useful trade, and established in business, by the Abbe Hulliun, whose work, embracing Christian charity from the highest ground, was looked upon as entitled to the highest prize. Out of twenty-one successful candidates for rewards of various degrees, but two men are found; therefore the question is settled at once—virtue is decidedly on the side of the ladies.

THE VINTAGE IN FRANCE.

The demand for wine continues to be animated at Bercy, and a further rise of from 6f. to 10f. the cask was declared last week. The vintage has been greatly improved in many places by the late rains, but taken altogether the produce will be much inferior to that of last year in point of quantity. The oidium has caused much damage in the south-east and south-west of France. Hailstorms have destroyed the vineyards at Blois which the disease had spared. The crop is reduced to almost nothing in the Sologne; vineyards which produced from 30 to 40 casks of wines the acre last year will not give more than three or four this year. The malady is said to be increasing every day on the high grounds near Orleans, Tours, and Beaugency; and the dry weather has caused further injury. Some vineyards will not produce more than two casks the acre; and to make matters worse there is no old wine on hand. A considerable rise in prices is announced at Macaon. Wine of the Beaujolais has risen 20f. the hogshead within a few days, and other wines in a similar proportion. The vine-growers are in despair at seeing their chance of a good vintage diminish daily. The vintage in the neighbourhood of Lyons promises well as regards quality. The grapes are beginning to ripen, and will probably be gathered by the 15th September. A vintage commenced at that period always gives good wine. Some vineyards promise as good a vintage as that of last year, but they form the exception. Frequent hailstorms and the long-continued dry weather have in many districts ruined the hopes of the proprietors, but in others the damage is not so great. The variation in the appearance of the vineyards render it difficult to calculate the amount of the produce. It is generally estimated at one half the crop of last year. Accounts from Narbonne state that large purchases of wine have been made there lately at from 20f. to 27f. the hectolitre taken in the cellars. Holders of superior quality demand 30f. the hectolitre, and the anxiety of purchasers make a further rise probable. The demand for home consumption, and the fear of a bad vintage (which is calculated at only the third of an ordinary crop), produces daily fresh orders.

AUSTRIA—THE NEW MINISTRY.

A Vienna correspondent writes:—

"Every one here expected that an amnesty for all political offences, like that granted by Napoleon III., would have been promulgated on the fete of the Emperor Francis Joseph, the 18th, but those hopes have not been realised, and Austria, which in consequence of the peace of Villafranca was obliged to grant a full amnesty to her Italian subjects, has not extended the boon to the other nations subjected to her sceptre. Count de Goluchowski (new Minister of the Interior) is closely connected with the Ultramontane party. He is well known for his anti-Liberal and even Absolutist opinions. When, at the commencement of the year, the Ultramontane party brought forward the revival of an old law which prohibits Jews from employing Christian servants, Count de Goluchowski, without waiting for the sanction of the Emperor, gave orders to the local authorities of the province of which he was governor to carry this pretended new law into execution. It was only on the reiterated complaints of the Jews of Galicia that the Count was obliged, by a formal command of the Emperor to countermand his order. The speedy dissolution of the Council of the Empire is talked of here. Francis Joseph is said positively to intend to replace that body by a senate. Half of the members would be named by his Majesty, and the others by the provincial representations, which are about to be everywhere created."

A communication from Berlin gives the following:—

"The changes in the Austrian Ministry have not produced a very favourable impression in Berlin. In addition to the fact that the names which figure in the new Administration merely indicate a change of persons and not of system, the nomination of the Count de Rechberg to the presidentship of the Council is regarded as a proof that the Cabinet of Vienna will pursue with renewed vigour its anti-Prussian policy in Germany. The Count was the chief supporter of Count Felix de Schwartzenberg, whose programme against Prussia was, to use the very words of that statesman, to humble Prussia, and ultimately annihilate her."

THE PRESS IN AUSTRIA.

A letter dated Berlin, Aug. 27, says:—"The change of Ministry in Austria, which was looked forward to here with hopes that it would lead to a better understanding between the two Cabinets, has disappointed expectation. I saw two days ago a letter written from Vienna in the beginning of July, a short extract from which appeared in one of the papers some weeks ago. It describes the state of thraldom from which the press is now freed. On every subject the editors receive instructions as to how it was to be treated, a paternal provision against the wear and tear of editorial brains, which the present Minister will not discontinue. The paper for the following day was sent to the police bureau at midnight, and an hour afterwards was returned, expurgated by the scissors of the censor. Not only were whole articles often cut out, but paragraphs and even single words were condemned, and the writers had to exercise their wits in finding words, sentences, or articles of exactly similar length to fill up the spaces, for no blanks were allowed to appear. There was a rich variety of forbidden subjects. Home affairs were naturally not to be discussed, for they concern Government, and not the public of the newspapers. Foreign affairs were the free field in which the editorial genius could roam, provided always that he permitted himself no unkind remarks on the doings of friendly Sovereigns and statesmen, and avoided everything laudatory concerning those who had the misfortune to be in disgrace. The constituted authorities, and of course the police, is the first of these, were to be spoken of with respect due to the servants of the Emperor. As an example a paragraph was cut out because it complained of an obstruction of a public thoroughfare by the piling of a large quantity of firewood before one of the houses in the street; it was considered an undutiful reflection on the activity of the police. Sometimes this care for the public safety extended itself to the correspondent of newspapers in other States of Germany. The condemned scribbler was watched when he went to post his letter; as soon as he had committed the rash act, a gendarme would step up to him and request him to walk into the office. Then his letter was taken out of the box and opened, and he was required to acknowledge it. Thus self-convicted, he was sometimes only reprimanded, but more generally received his passport, with orders to quit at once. This was the regime to which M. von Hubner has put an end; and how severely it was felt may be judged by the gratitude which has followed his declaration, that henceforward the preventive censure is abolished, and newspapers only remain subject to seizure if they transgress the well-known rules."

RUSSIA, TURKEY, AND FRANCE.

A Constantinople correspondent of the *Morning Post* gives an account of the extraordinary honours with which the Sultan had received Prince Labanoff, commissioned by the Emperor Alexander to give him the order of St. Andrew, and continues:—

"Some days previous to the audience granted to Prince Labanoff his Majesty the Sultan had received through another channel a second autograph letter from the Emperor Alexander. In this letter the Czar reiterates his thanks for the manner in which his brother, the Grand Duke, was received, compliments the Sultan upon the growing prosperity of his empire, and renews, in the warmest language, his professions of friendship, the sincerity of which friendship was clearly shown during the late war. *The Czar notwithstanding the overtures made him, did not once depart from the strict neutrality which the interests of Russia and Turkey demanded.* The letter concludes with an encomium on the present Turkish Ministry, who, true to the interests of their Sovereign, endeavour by every means in their power to heal old wounds, and join in close amity two countries which nature has marked out for friendly intercourse.

"I have underlined the principal passage, as it is in direct contradiction with one clause of an autograph letter received by the Emperor of the French from the Emperor Alexander. In this letter the Russian Emperor deplores his inability to take part in the war, the internal affairs of his empire occupying his whole attention; but he promised at the same time that Germany and Turkey shall not budge, and, if necessary, that the Principalities shall be occupied by a Russian *corps d'armee* and the mouths of the Danube closed. The Emperor Napoleon, on receiving this letter from the hands of the Russian General Schouvaloff, made known its contents to Counts Persigny and Montebello, remarking that Russia had but one refrain, 'Donnez moi la Turquie.'

"It is not improbable that this letter hastened the arrival of peace. It at least goes some way to explain the contradictory complaints of the Emperors Francis Joseph and Napoleon; for while the first says he has been deserted by his natural allies, the French Emperor alludes to the alternative of accepting the combat on the Rhine and the Adige."

ROMANTIC CAUSE CELEBRE IN THE FRENCH COURTS.

The First Chamber at Paris is busy at this moment pleading one of the most extraordinary and romantic cases ever submitted to the novel reader by the horror-stricken imagination of Anne Radcliffe. In the *Ave Mort* Jules Janin has invented something like it, but falling far short of the reality, so true it is that everything happens in civilised countries. One of the oldest and most powerful names in Britanny—that of Lantivy—is now defending its honour, tooth and nail, for it has been usurped too long, and it has grown weary with suffering the abuse. In the year 1788 a Countess de Maurey, being separated from her husband for certain peccadilloes, as was much the fashion then, the same as now, was living in a convent, which, by-the-bye, has ceased to be the mode in the like case now-a-days. The convent chosen was that of Buron, which possessed for spiritual director of the ladies a handsome young monk of Fontevrault, whose name was Daviere. In a year or two the revolution broke out—monks and nuns became obsolete and forbidden things, and Daviere became the priest of the small village of Aze; while the countess, quite bewildered, not knowing where to fly to shelter her innocence, naturally bethought herself that it would nowhere be so securely protected as with her spiritual adviser and confessor, her spiritual father in God, the handsome young monk of Fontevrault. Ah! but from bad to worse. After the suppression of convents came the suppression of priests and aristocrats of all kinds—the monk disappeared, the countess was arrested, conveyed to prison, convicted of being well born, and sentenced to death. The night before her execution, while she was on her knees imploring Heaven for mercy, at the witching hour of twelve the door of her cell creaked upon its hinges, and her gaoler stood before her and whispered in her ear, "Consent to become my wife and your sentence shall be revoked." The countess shuddered, her aristocratic instinct gave her disgust and loathing at the idea of such a union—but the love of life in one so young and beautiful overcame other scruples, and she murmured, "But my husband ——." But that was no objection in those days. The count's emigration had classed him among the dead, and "life is sweet." The countess, therefore, without hesitation, married the Citizen Daviere; for the handsome young monk of Fontevrault, the pious confessor of Buron, the humble village priest of Aze, the gaoler of the prison of Laval, had become no other than the Citizen Daviere. One son was born of this marriage. He is now an old man, being born in 1795. He has been called from his childhood Daviere de Lantivy, and the present suit is instituted against him and his family, for bearing the name, by the Counts de Lantivy, who having been what they call defrauded of their rightful inheritance by the carrying away of the dowry of the Countess de Maurey—which would have returned to the Lantivys if she had not married Daviere—think it very hard that the name itself, as well as the money, should likewise have passed to the unskirted monk of Fontevrault. The case is a very difficult one to judge at the Paris Bar, as one of the most exalted of its members stands in precisely the same position as the son of Daviere the monk, and the decision now about to be given may expose him to the same liability of attack by the relations of his mother.

FRIGHTFUL BARBARITY IN CRETE.

A letter from Canea, in the island of Crete, dated the 8th ult., says:—

"An act of dreadful barbarity, committed by the inhabitants of a Greek village almost at the gates of the capital of the island, has again aroused the ill-quieted passions of our irreconcileable Greek and Turkish populations, and threatens to kindle once more the torch flame of insurrection. Constandi Georgila, a Greek of the village of Vafi, in the district of Apokorona, had been owing for some time to the Government forty thousand piastres, for tithes which he had farmed. His brother, his partner in the transaction, was already detained in Canea for this debt, but Constandi had always declined coming into town to render his accounts. A warrant of arrest was in consequence issued against him, and Tchsouch Hadji Hussein, of the local police, and four zaptichs (armed policemen), were ordered to Vafi to execute the warrant. Hussein and his men arrived at Vafi and immediately, went to the house of Constandi; there they found Constandi and his friends armed and ready to resist them; an affray ensued in which both Greeks and Turks received slight wounds, and Hadji Hussein, finding that he was outnumbered, withdrew and left the village to return to town. In the meanwhile, Constandi, to revenge himself of the attempt made to arrest him in his own house, assisted by his friends, circulated the report that the zaptichs had killed Captain Costaro, a favourite chief, who did not even happen to be in the neighbourhood at the time. Excited by this report, all the villagers were soon up in arms, and started in pursuit of Hadji Hussein and his party. They came upon them unexpectedly and immediately opened fire, which was returned by the Turks. The Greeks and two of the zaptichs at once fell; Hadji Hussein and the two other zaptichs were taken prisoners and carried off to the mountains; here the barbarities commenced. Hadji Hussein was killed in detail, his limbs were cut off one by one, and his body roasted! His two unfortunate companions had their eyes plucked out and their teeth pulled, and were at last mercifully shot. The British and French consuls, as soon as they heard of what had been done, sent Mr. Boon and M. Franco to Vafi to investigate the circumstances of these horrid crimes; these gentlemen were shown the mangled and charred remains of Hadji Hussein and his companions, and this is from their official report. You may judge of the exasperation felt by the Turkish inhabitants of the islands. In the meantime the perpetrators of the crime have fled to the mountains."

AN IRISHMAN IN ROME.

A letter from Rome in the *Morning Post* contains a curious narrative respecting the adventures of an Irishman in Italy. The correspondent says:—

"There is now in confinement in the House of Correction, adjoining the 'Carceri Nuove,' or new prisons, in Rome, the amenities of which establishment he has already experienced for about four months, a young Irishman, named William Hogan, who describes himself as the son of Mr. Dennis Hogan, clerk in a commercial establishment, residing at No. 24, Millard Street, Cork. The 'truant disposition' having taken possession of this young gentleman some time ago, he came over, according to his own statement, to France, intending to prosecute his journey as far as the Eternal City, in order to enter the Irish convent of Franciscan friars. But in France he says that he lost his passport, which suggested to him the idea of pretending to be an Italian, in which plan he was assisted by some knowledge of the language, so that no obstacle might be raised to his proceeding to the country which he henceforward affirmed to be his native land. The adventurous wanderer's pecuniary means seem to have taken leave of him together with his passport, for, having made his way through Piedmont and Lombardy in a very destitute condition, he was arrested between four and five months ago in the Duchy of Modena upon a charge of vagabondage. Declaring that his name was Giovanni Guarini, and that he was a native of Rome, the Modenese gendarmerie conveyed him, hand-cuffed, to the frontier of the Papal dominions, in the province of Bologna, and there formally consigned him to the gendarmes of His Holiness, to be passed on to the *soi-disant* city of his birth. According to the usual tardy mode of conveying criminals in this country, young Hogan arrived in due time at the Eternal City, and was forthwith placed in durance vile. But after some preliminary examinations he found it utterly impossible to keep up his *alias*, and came out again in his true Cork colours, stating that he was an Irishman and a good Catholic, with an earnest desire to become a monk. Application was then made to the Irish Franciscans of St. Isidore to know whether the postulant could be received, but the fathers of that convent replied, *imprimis*, that the utmost regularity was required in the certificates of baptism, celibacy, and other papers to be presented by any brother applying for any admittance to their cloister; and secondly, that there being no noviciate school in the convent, the applicant would require to have been already admitted into the order before presenting himself at the Convent of Isidore. In this state of things the Roman director of police, feeling anxious to get rid of his guest, has applied to the British acting consular agent, Mr. Ercole, to provide the funds necessary to send Mr. William Hogan back to Cork, whither, by-the-bye, Mr. William Hogan professes the utmost unwillingness to return. Meanwhile the prisoner behaves himself with the most exemplary patience in his place of confinement, and affords also an edifying example of piety by the religious decorum with which he serves the prison mass. He appears perfectly satisfied with his mess of bean soup and a loaf of bread for dinner, and his bread and salad for supper, and with such a taste it seems a pity that his aspirations for a friar's fare and garb cannot be gratified."

DISCOVERY OF A NEW ISLAND.

Capt. Eldridge, of the American brig Amazon, reports the discovery of an island in the Pacific Ocean several hundreds of miles from any land laid down on the charts. In a letter dated at sea, January 16, 1859, he says:—"It is in lat. 0·45 N., and long. 176·35 W.; very low and dangerous, and is, I expect, the last resting-place of the crew of some of the ships which have been missed in years gone by. I ran along the lee side within pistol shot of the beach, but it was too rough to land, and after convincing myself that there were no living people upon the island, squared away again. On the highest part of the island is a house, apparently built from pieces of a wreck, with a flag-staff at one end, from which still dangled the halyard block. Near the house were several little hummucks, each with a tall, upright stone upon it, evidently the graves of the poor fellows who have escaped from the wreck of their vessel, and died on this dreary spot, where, perhaps, they had spent months in vainly looking for a passing sail to relieve them from their dreary prison."

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.—THE AMERICAN PRESIDENCY.

Mr. Douglas, who is generally understood to be one of the candidates for the Presidency of the United States, has published the following letter on the revival of the African slave trade:—

"Washington, August 2.

"My Dear Sir,—You do me no more than justice in your kind letter, for which accept my thanks, in assuming that I do not concur with the Administration in their views respecting the rights of naturalised citizens as defined in the 'Le Clerc letter,' which, it is proper to observe, have been since materially modified.

"Under our constitution there can be no just distinction between the right of native-born and naturalised citizens to claim the protection of our government at home and abroad. Unless naturalisation releases the person naturalised from all obligations which he owed to his native country by virtue of his allegiance, it leaves him in the sad predicament of owing allegiance to two countries without receiving protection from either—a dilemma in which no American citizen should ever be placed.

"Neither have you misapprehended my opinions in respect to the African slave trade. That question seriously disturbed the harmony of the Convention which framed the federal constitution. Upon it the delegates divided into two parties, under circumstances which, for a time, rendered harmonious action hopeless. The one demanded the instant and unconditional prohibition of the African slave trade, on moral and religious grounds, while the other insisted that it was a legitimate commerce, involving no other consideration than a sound public policy, which each State ought to be permitted to determine for itself, so long as it was sanctioned by its own laws. Each party stood firmly and resolutely by its own position until both became convinced that this vexed question would break up the Convention, destroy the Federal Union, blot out the glories of the revolution, and throw away all its blessings, unless some fair and just compromise could be formed on the common ground of such mutual concessions as were indispensable to the preservation of their liberties, union, and independence.

"Such a compromise was effected and incorporated into the constitution, by which it was understood that the African slave trade might continue as a legitimate commerce in those States whose laws sanctioned it until 1808, from and after which time Congress might and would prohibit it for ever throughout the dominion and limits of the United States, and pass all laws which might become necessary to make such prohibition effectual. The harmony of the Convention was restored and the Union saved by this compromise, without which the constitution could never have been made.

"I stand firmly by this compromise, and by all the other compromises of the constitution, and shall use my best efforts to carry each and all of them into faithful execution in the sense and with the understanding in which they were originally adopted. In accordance with this compromise I am irreconcileably opposed to the revival of the African slave trade in any form and under any circumstances. "S. A. DOUGLAS.

"Colonel John L. Peyton, Staunton, Virginia."

Apropos of such letters, and of all declarations of opinions from candidates in advance, it may be interesting to know (writes the *Times'* correspondent) how the chances stand in the next House of Representatives. The constitution provides that, in case neither candidate receives a majority in the electoral college, the House of Representatives shall elect a President from the three highest candidates, each State to have one vote, and an absolute majority to be necessary for a choice. The whole number of States is 33, consequently the successful candidate, in case the election falls upon the House, must receive the votes of 17 States. The Opposition have already secured 17 States, the Democracy 13, and there is every probability that the votes of the remaining States will be tied. This makes a Democratic success apparently impossible, but, unfortunately for such a calculation, the different elements of the Opposition are as widely divided as it is possible for political parties to be. The Southern Opposition States are secured to the old Whigs on pro-slavery issues, while the Republicans hold the Northern States. Hence there is no probability of a union upon a Republican—not as much probability as there is that some weak Southern Whig may float over to the Democracy, and give them the needed State. This is by no means an impossible result should the Democrats present a candidate with Northern leanings. This uncertain division of parties in the House shows the necessity for each of the two great parties nominating a candidate strong enough to command the full vote of the party throughout the country, and prevent a scrub race in the House of Representatives.

A SUNDAY IN HONGKONG.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The ordinary Divine service begins at the usual hour of eleven, and is celebrated at the Cathedral of St. John's, a remarkably pretty building, and erected with a due regard to coolness. Its acoustic properties are, however, bad, the occupants of the right aisle hearing the reader very indistinctly, and those in the left aisle equally so the preacher; whilst the noise of bricklayers and chunam-beaters in the immediate neighbourhood is at times quite unbearable. The morning service to-day was read by the Rev. Mr. I—, and the sermon preached by a naval chaplain. Mr. I—'s delivery is impressive, but rather undertoned: the sermon was a succession of quotations, winding up with a lengthy poetic one from Cowper.

The number of chairs which "stopped the way" on coming out of church was quite a sight, and I would suggest that owners should have a little more regard to the "get up" of their teams, the squalor of the bearers contrasting fearfully with the magnificence, only one who has been to Hongkong can have an idea of the *mise* of the softer sex, and Sunday is the day when, *faute de* Kensington Gardens on the Row, everybody sees everybody in church, and wondrous is the display of the result of studies in last year's *Follet* or *Belle Assemblee*. Had his naval reverence borrowed a little further from Cowper he might have quoted with some effect:—

"We sacrifice to dress, till household joys
And comforts cease. Dress drains our cellars dry,
And keeps our larder bare, puts out our fires,
And introduces hunger, frost, and woe,
Where peace and hospitality might reign."

The rougher sex took it coolly in white jackets and trousers. I was told of an odd but significant incident during Divine service one Sunday morning, when a gun announced the arrival of an expected English mail steamer. Several sudden cases of toothache, stomach-ache, and other excuses for leaving church occurred, but strange enough only amongst gentlemen who were interested in the prices current.

On our way down to the club to tiffin we passed a small party of soldiers, marching gravely from the Roman Catholic church, with white cotton umbrellas over their heads—odd-looking enough, but very sensible. By-the-bye a company of Royal Artillery, lately arrived, was furnished with umbrellas before leaving England, at a cost to John Bull of 21s. each. Here they are to be had for a dollar.

The Sunday at Hongkong is only honoured by those who choose to honour it. English tradesmen close their stores, but John Chinaman pursues his avocations, whatever they may be, and public or private buildings are worked at as on week-days: hence the Sunday quiet, so grateful to Englishmen is not to be found here.

A soldier's funeral took place to-day, the body being carried to the Happy Valley in a one-horse hearse, followed by the deceased's comrades on foot. A Chinaman holds a contract for carrying bodies to the graveyard at one dollar each; and, sad to say, he makes a good thing of it. The graveyard is full of stone monuments, most of them erected by regiments or ships' companies, to the memory of comrades died, killed, or drowned on the station. The Roman Catholics have not displayed their usual taste in their graveyard, the Protestant one being in all respects more properly kept, and some care shown in the planting of trees, flowers, &c.

Her Majesty's ship Nankin, whilst up the river, found a baby, apparently abandoned, in a paddy field. Jack and a goat forthwith established a joint-stock nursery, the former as dry, and the latter as wet nurse; and in due course of time the babe reached Hongkong, and was forthwith received into our church, and was christened Victoria Nankin, and then handed over to the care of some institution. It is said that Jack, without being wanting in loyalty, rather wished his treasure trove to be hailed as Paddy Nankin, from the *locale* of its discovery.

Adulteration of Brandy in France.—The tribunal of Correctional Police [illegible] days been occupied with a trial of great commercial importance. It is well known that it is in the department of the Charente, and especially in the little town of Cognac, that the best brandies of France, and indeed of Europe, are prepared for sale and the business is so profitable that several firms are exceedingly wealthy, some transacting business to the amount of 20,000,000f. a year, and others have become rich in the short space of ten years. The reason why the trade in brandy is chiefly concentrated in the Clarente is that the department is the centre of the vineyards whose produce is best adapted for making brandy—Bois, Aigrefeuille, Brizambourg, Bury, Surgeres, &c. Of late years, owing to the malady in the grapes, and other causes, the production of wine has not been so great as it used to be; but the demand for brandy has not only undergone no decline, but has even increased. The diminution in the production of wine naturally made brandy dearer, and it attained in London and some places of America unexampled prices. Seeing that such was the case several manufacturers of brandy bought up in all parts of France all the wine that could be turned into brandy. This caused the quality to fall, but still the demand continued. To meet it some of the less scrupulous manufacturers proceeded to make brandy with the coarser sorts of alcohol, produced from the distillation of grain, rice, and beetroot. At first they did so secretly, but becoming emboldened by success, some of them openly purchased and used the said alcohols, or *trois six*, as they are called in commerce. At length, however, a grand outcry was raised against the adulterated brandies and to put an end to the abuse the authorities decided on prosecuting the leading offenders. They selected ten of them as accomplics M.M. Duport and Co., wholesale dealers in *trois six*, who had supplied a great part of the spirits used. It was the trial of these persons which has just taken place. The technical charge against them was "falsification of brandy, whereby the public was deceived as to the quality of goods sold." The trial ended by the tribunal declaring that the charge of complicity against Duport and Co. was not established, and by its acquitting five of the accused, and condemning the other five, two to fines of 50f. each, one to one of 250f., another to one of 300f., and the fifth to one of 1,000f.—*Galignani.*

The Forests of Scinde.—The annual report of the acting forest ranger for the year 1858-59 is unusually interesting. It appears from this valuable paper that the receipts are 64,812 rupees to cover an expenditure of 39,584 rupees. The surplus, it is stated, would have been still greater but for various incidental causes, such as the construction of roads for the conveyance of timber, and the new arrangements necessitated by the increased demand for fuel on the part of the river steamers. The wood chiefly used for that purpose is that of the tamarisk, which has the advantage of giving out an intense heat, though it burns more rapidly than is altogether desirable. There is also another point in its favour, and that is the facility with which it is cut down and prepared for use. Besides, in four years after a tamarisk jungle has been felled a second crop is ready for the woodsman, and it will grow on soil impregnated with salt and saltpetre, on which it would be impossible to plant the babool. This last is the staple tree in Lower Scinde, and actually supplies better fuel than the tamarisk, though it is more expensive to convey to the coaling stations on the river. In Upper Scinde the tree most frequently met with is the Euphrates poplar, which is described as resembling the willow, both in the quality of its timber and in the manner of its growth. In all, there are seventy-four forests under the surveillance of the ranger, covering an area of 1,300,000 acres. Now, it is calculated that the Indus Flotilla, the Railway Company, and the Oriental Steam Navigation Company, consume annually about 950,000 maunds, or 31,600 tons of fuel. At present this can be supplied at the different stations at the rate of nine shillings per ton, but as one ton of coals is equal to two tons of firewood, the actual cost is as if coal were obtainable for eighteen shillings per ton. With proper management there is no doubt that these forests may be made to produce an abundant supply for almost any length of time, but the great want is that of steam saw-mills, as sufficient manual labour is not easily obtainable in such a thinly-peopled country. The local government will scarcely fail to sanction the erection of such mills, while the general management of the forests cannot be entrusted to better hands than those of Mr. Dalzell, the present ranger.—*Allen's Indian Mail.*

The Iron Crown of Lombardy.—The Iron Crown of Lombardy says a Turin letter has been the subject of a rather serious discussion at Zurich. The point at issue is not so much the possession of this curious relic as of who shall hold the office of grand master of the order established by Napoleon I. when he had himself crowned King of Italy. The crown has been carried off by the Austrians, and as the Emperor of Austria possesses it he thinks he has still a right to name the commanders and knights as he has hitherto done. King Victor Emmanuel has protested against that pretension, affirming that the Iron Crown is the property of Lombardy, and that the order of knighthood is Lombard, and that the grand master is the king of the country, and not the Emperor Francis Joseph.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.

A shocking accident, which has created a profound sensation among the principal families and the district generally, occurred on Friday afternoon to Mrs. Harrison, wife of Mr. George Harrison, Secretary to the Monmouthshire Railway Company, and resulted instantaneously in her death. The deceased lady with her husband resided by the side of the line, about a mile and a half from Newport, being, as well as the other members of the family, in the habit of walking upon it whenever occasion required. In the course of the day indicated, Mrs. Harrison and Mr. Harrison had been out a short distance by train, and were returning upon foot along the railroad. Mr. Harrison, who was 40 or 50 yards in advance, had taken a side footpath, while his ill-fated wife was walking upon the "six foot," as the space between the up and down lines is termed. They were within about a quarter of a mile of their house, on an embankment between the Malpas and the Crindan cuttings, when a down train from Heretord, consisting of 14 or 15 trucks laden with timber, came upon them. The speed was inconsiderable, not more than five or six miles an hour. The engineer perceived them at 150 yards distance, and gave a loud and continuous whistle, but without attracting the unfortunate lady's notice. Mr. Harrison also turned round and made the most energetic motions, without avail, however, until the train was within half a dozen yards, when she suddenly appeared to be frightened, and jumped from the "six foot," a place of comparative safety, to the down line, in front of the engine. One of the buffers took the poor lady in the back and knocked her forwards and down, and the whole train passed over her with the exception of the last car, or break van, which, being lower than the others, caught up the body of the hapless deceased, and in its wheels completed the dismemberment of the previously mangled corpse. Mr. Harrison had in the meantime fallen to the ground insensible. His wife's remains—remains they literally were—were carefully collected, and conveyed in cloths to the Three Horse Shoes Inn, Malpas, where an inquest was opened on Saturday before Mr. W. H. Brewer, deputy coroner, the Reverend Francis Forman being the foreman of the jury. The facts narrated having been deposed to, a verdict of "Accidentally Killed" was returned, and the engine-driver, Richard Sargeant, was exonerated from all blame.

RELIGIOUS RIOT IN ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.

The disturbances that have disgraced this church were renewed on Sunday. The morning service was conducted by the Rev. Frederick George Lee, S.C.L., of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford. At the commencement of the service on that morning Mr. Lee appeared at the altar, to which he did reverence in the vestments of a Roman Catholic priest. He knelt in front of the altar and intoned the prayers, and when the time came for reading the lessons that duty was performed by a layman, who ascended the desk habited in a plain white surplice of a pattern similar to that which is worn by acolytes of the Church of Rome. At the close of the communion service Mr. Lee (who had previously dispensed with the Litany) ascended the pulpit in his white robes, consisting of chasuble, maniple, stole, &c. The vestments consisted, not of an ordinary linen surplice, with the graceful appendages of scarf and university hood, but of a yellowish white cloak, fastened close round the neck, all the trimmings consisting of broad gold lace embroidery, with a cross woven into the back. Owing to the publicity given to last Sunday's proceedings, there was an overwhelming congregation at the afternoon service, which was commenced at a quarter-past two by the Rev. Hugh Allen, M.A., the lecturer nominated by the vestry. The preacher selected for his text the 18th chapter of Ezekiel, verse 32, "For I have no pleasure in the death of him that dieth, saith the Lord God. Wherefore turn yourselves, and live ye." The sermon was of a highly explosive character, the words "damn," "damned," "damnation," and "hell," forming the principal ingredients. Towards the close the rev. gentleman begged the congregation to depart peaceably as soon as he had pronounced the benediction. A very few, indeed, followed his advice, and nearly 1,000 persons waited for what is called the rector's service, which commences at four o'clock, and which consists of the Litany said before the altar. It was quite plain from the character and demeanour of the people, that a serious disturbance might be expected; but the intention on their part was thwarted by the discreet conduct of Mr. Thompson, the churchwarden, who went into the vestry and informed Mr. Lee that he would, in fulfilment of his duty, render him all the assistance he could in his performance of the service, but that he would not be responsible for the result if the service were persisted in. The result of the interview was at four o'clock made known by the churchwarden, who ascended the steps of the reading desk and announced that the four o'clock service was suspended. Still the people were unwilling to leave the church. At length a man with vigorous lungs, and who ran the risk of ecclesiastical censure for brawling, proposed that the doxology should be sung, and gave it out in due form. It was executed with considerably more strength than harmony, and at its close, and after a few hisses and groans, the churchwarden, with the assistance of the police, succeeded in clearing the church. The parish is in a high state of excitement. Placards are posted in every direction calling upon the parishioners not to allow themselves to be fettered by Puseyism, but to enlist under the free banners of Protestantism.

Law Intelligence.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY.

August 30th.

(Before Judge Berwick.)

In re Edward Gavacan.

The meeting in this case was for surrender, proof of debts, and choice of assignee. The banker was a shopkeeper in Killucan. He surrendered; some debts were proved, and Mr. Scally was appointed assignee.

The bankrupt was examined by Mr. Kernan, Q.C., for the assignee, regarding the removal of certain goods from his house shortly before the bankruptcy, and admitted that they were in the possession of a friend of his, named Robson, in Grattanstown.

His Lordship directed an order for the seizure of the goods.

In re Thomas M'Loughlin.

In this case the bankrupt had been a leather merchant, carrying on trade at No. 9, High-street, in the city of Dublin. The meeting, which was for final examination, had been adjourned on three previous occasions, and the bankrupt had filed four amended schedules, each of which were stated not to be of the satisfactory nature required.

Mr. Kernan, Q.C., with Mr. O'Reilly, appeared for the assignee, and Mr. Bergin for the bankrupt.

His Lordship adjourned the case *sine die*, and said he would give the bankrupt liberty, if he chose, to furnish a new balance-sheet, and come before the court under different circumstances. He considered that was a proper course, as he thought it necessary to have a much better investigation of the case, and a totally different balance-sheet. The schedule in many particulars was plainly incorrect, and as the case was adjourned *sine die* it would enable the bankrupt, if he thought proper, to file a new schedule and show that his conduct was that of a proper but failing trader. His impression was that the balance-sheet to a certain extent was a fanciful one, and if the case came before him again he would require the balance-sheet to commence from the exact day the bankrupt had commenced his trading.

A commission *de lunatico inquirendo* will be held in the Nisi Prius Court this day. The name of the supposed lunatic is Mr. Edward Rogers, and the petitioners are Mr. Edward Newman and Mrs. Eliza Rogers.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD OFFICE,—TUESDAY.

Assault and Riot.—Four men named John Hanlon Michael Hanlon, Samuel Darris, and Thomas M'Cann, were charged with committing a gross and unprovoked assault on James Allen, Matthew Murray, and John Donohoe. It appeared from the evidence of Mr. Allen, one of the complainants, that on Monday night they were at a sawyers' meeting, held in the house of Mr Francis Mulvey, Cook-street, who had obtained permission from the police authorities to keep his house open later on this occasion than ordinarily. About twelve o'clock, and after the meeting had terminated, the last-named parties stopped in the shop for a few minutes, and while there the prisoners, accompanied by another man, not in custody, forced their way in and demanded drink, which was refused by Francis Mulvey, the person in attendance, on the ground that the hour was passed when drink could be legitimately sold. Mr. Mulvey then requested the party to leave, but they refused to do so and continued to give much annoyance. Finally, however, they did leave, and proceeded to the corner of Cook-street, where they remained for some time, during which one of them whistled in a peculiar manner, and as if intended to be a signal, when several other parties went up to the corner, and a considerable crowd was collected. By this time, Mr. Allen and Mr. Donohoe, in company with the other complainant, had left Mr. Mulvey's shop and were on their way home, but when they reached the corner, Mr. Donohoe was attacked and knocked down by a blow and a trip given by M'Cann; Mr. Murray and Mr. Allen were also knocked down, and kicked in the most violent manner, though none of them had given the slightest provocation. It appears that Darris, who is an able man, was the ringleader of this riotous party, and that he was the first person to assault Mr. Allen, who, in addition to receiving kicks and cuffs, had his ears severely bitten by the individual who has not yet been arrested. Police-constable 70 A, having gone to the assistance of the complainants, found M'Cann on the top of Donohoe, the latter having a severe wound about his eye. He immediately seized M'Cann and pulled him away, but in return received a blow and trip from that individual, and was thereby knocked down.

The Magistrate ordered M'Cann to be imprisoned one month for the assault upon Mr. Donohoe, and two months for the assault upon the constable. He also ordered Darris to be imprisoned two months for the assault upon Allen, and for forcing his way into Mr. Mulvey's shop. John Hanlon and Michael Hanlon were sentenced to two months' imprisonment for the assault upon Mr. Allen and Mr. Murray.

CAPEL STREET.—TUESDAY.

The Late Robbery of Gas-Fittings.—Two men named Sheehan, father and son, keepers of a marine store in Cole's-lane, were brought up in custody of Sergeants Clarkson, Rice, and Campbell, of the G division, charged with the illegal possession of gas-fittings, value £5, which had been stolen from Mr. Daniel, ironmonger in Mary-street. The particulars of the case have already appeared in our police reports. A man named Michael Ahearn, a porter in Mr. Daniel's employment, earning fourteen shillings a week, was placed in the dock yesterday, and charged with the robbery. It appeared that one of the Sheehans informed Sergeant Clarkson that he thought he could identify the man in Mr. Daniel's establishment who sold him the property; he was taken to Mr. Daniel's and there identified the prisoner Ahearn.

The Sheehans were discharged on paying a penalty of £3, and £2 costs, to Mr. Daniel, the property also to be returned; and the Magistrate (Mr. Porter) stated that he intended to recommend that £2 also should be given to the detective-officers for the manner in which they had investigated the case, if the Police Commissioners should sanction it. The prisoner, Ahearn, consented to be dealt with summarily, and his Worship sentenced him to four months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Mr. J. A. Curran appeared on behalf of the Sheehans, and Mr. Sidney for Mr. Daniel.

John Hayes, master of the Arran Castle steamer, appeared on summons to answer the complaint of David Renwick, master of a small tow-steamer called the Brothers, for using insulting and abusive language to him while in charge of his vessel on the River Liffey, on the 19th ultimo. The complainant and defendant are the proprietors of rival steamers, and the dispute arose in consequence of there being a danger of collision in the river between their respective vessels.

The Magistrate directed that the defendant should pay the costs of the summons, and keep a quiet tongue for the future.

COLLEGE-STREET OFFICE.—TUESDAY

Assault.—Mary Hosey was charged with committing a violent assault upon Mary Keernan, in Upper Camden-street, on Monday night. The prisoner, it appears, met Miss Keernan, and without any provocation commenced to tear off her bonnet, pull her hair, and strike her with her closed fist. The only reason assigned for the assault was, that some time ago Miss Keernan was the cause of getting the prisoner locked up for fourteen days, since which time she had awaited an opportunity to be even with her. She was sentenced to be imprisoned two months.

A Bad Boy.—James Beedle was charged by his father, William, with having stolen a feather bed and some other articles, his property, which were placed for safe-keeping in a stable off Stephen's Green. It appears that these articles were taken on the 1st of June last and pledged, the proceeds having enabled the prisoner to live *ad libitum* until the night of the 20th of August, when he thought proper to return to his home, and hand over to his father the duplicates of the articles he had pawned. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Making Too Free.—Charles O'Neill was brought up in custody of Police-constable 185 A, charged with assaulting some females in High-street, on Monday night, by catching hold of them and pulling them about. The prisoner was ordered to find bail for his future good behaviour, which not being furnished, he was imprisoned for a week.

A Tough Question.—The Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres had proposed a prize for the best essay on the following subject:—"Ascertain what may have been the different kinds of fabulous narratives, called romances, that existed in Greek and Latin antiquity down to the fifth century of our era, and whether the ancients did not sometimes confound such relations with history." In the last sitting of the Academy the prize was awarded to M. Chassang, a professor of Superior Normal School.

Charitable Bequests.—Alicia Clementina Robertson late of Upper Sackville-street, in the city of Dublin, spinster, deceased, did by her last will, amongst other legacies and bequests, bequeath unto the following charities £500, to be divided in equal shares of £25 each, viz.:—To the Protestant Orphan Society; to the Orphan Refuge, or Protestant Orphan Union; to the Deaf and Dumb, Claremont; to the Poor, St. Thomas's Parish; to the Combe Lying-in Hospital; to the Dublin Parochial Association for the Relief of all Denominations; to the Lurgan-street Ragged School; to the Strangers' Friend Society; to the Widows of the Mariners of Kingstown; to the Additional Curates' Fund Society; to the Trinity Church Schools in Gardiner-street; to the Hospital for Incurables, Donnybrook; to the Clergy Daughters' School; to the Mendicity; to the Free Church Auxiliary Society for promoting Scriptural Education and Religious Instruction of the Irish Roman Catholics, chiefly through the medium of their own Language; to St. Thomas's Girls' School; to St. Peter's School; to Summer-street Protestant Fellowship Society, and to the Baggot-street Hospital.

Holloway's Pills.—In London and all large cities, where, from the multitudes congregated together, malaria and fogs are breathed over and over again because the coldness of the higher regions prevents its rising far above their heads, the blood in winter in every body becomes more or less impure, the strongest and healthiest lungs are incapable of producing pure arterial blood from suffocating fogs, hence the sluggishness; mental and corporal, the weariness and irritability of many persons at this season of the year. Holloway's Pills remove all these impurities,—give wholesome tone, and vigour to the head, heart, and stomach.

THE REVIVAL MOVEMENT IN [illegible]

The meetings in connexion with the revi[val] continue to be held each evening, and are [illegible] On Monday night prayer meetings were held [in connexion] with Trinity Church and St. Paul's Church (Ep[iscopal]); in Rosemary-street Church, Fisherwick-place, Linenhall-street Church, Albert-street Church, [illegible]-street Church, Berry-street Church, Great [illegible]-street Church, Eglinton-street Church (Pres[byterian]); in Frederick-street Church, Donegall-square (Wesleyan Methodist); in Salem Church (Methodist New Connexion); in Melbourne-street (Primitive Methodist); in Donegall-place Church (Primitive Wesleyan Methodist); by the Independents, in Donegall-[illegible] Presbyterian Church; in the Baptist Church, Academy-street. All these meetings were well attended, and great seriousness pervaded the congregations. Open-air services were also held in different places, and large congregations assembled at them.

ARMAGH.

The movement still progresses in Armagh. Saturday evening an open air service was held in Cannon-street, conducted by the Rev. R. Houston, and a young man from Belfast. Although the evening was somewhat unfavourable the attendance was very large. Sunday afternoon a field-meeting was held in the vicinity of the city, when the Rev. Mr. M'Alester (Presbyterian) presided, and the Rev. Mr. Henderson (Presbyterian), Rev. Mr. Houston (Wesleyan Methodist), Rev. Mr. Smith (Presbyterian), and others took part in the proceedings. There were some four or five cases of conviction at this meeting, the individuals having to be carried away. An open-air meeting was held in Cannon-street, at six o'clock, when the Rev. Mr. Houston and others conducted the service. The congregation, which was large, subsequently retired singing to the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Abbey-street, where a revival prayer-meeting was held. A number of persons were brought under conviction, nearly all of whom professed to have received pardon before they left the meeting. The service was not brought to a close until after eleven o'clock. A union prayer-meeting was held on Monday, at twelve o'clock, in the Tontine Rooms, when Dr. Lynn occupied the chair. Ministers of different denominations took part in the proceedings.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

DUBLIN MARKETS—Yesterday.

There was a fair supply of new grain at market to-day, the general quality and condition of all, except wheat, good. We have no alteration to report in the currencies of Friday, except for wheat, which scarcely supported the extreme prices of that day. Indian corn is held more firmly, but no transactions occurred. Our quotations henceforward will have reference only to new grain.

White Wheat,	22s 0d to [illegible]	Oats, black,	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Red ditto,	20s 0d to 21s [illegible]	Oatmeal,	12s 0d to 15s 0d
New ditto,	00s 0d to 00s 0d	Rapeseed,	20s 0d to 25s 0d
Barley, new,	16s 0d to 18s 0d	[illegible] flour,	14s 6d to 15s 0d
Bere, new,	13s 0d to 14s 0d	Indian corn, per 480lbs.	29s 0d to 30s 0d
Oats, old,	00s 0d to 00s 0d		
Oats, new,	11s 6d to 13s 3d—		

LAST WEEK'S CORN TRADE.

The weather of the past week has been highly favourable to the completion of the harvest, and had labourers not been so scarce very little would have remained in the fields. A good portion has now been stacked in fine condition, and we may expect soon to be able to make a fair estimate of the general yield. The new wheat is more confirmed in its general inferiority as respects this country and France, but northern Europe and southern Russia give better reports of the quality. The country markets, as usual at such a time, have been generally neglected, both as respects supplies and attendance. Old wheat has maintained its value, but new has given way, upon the average, about 1s. per qr. On the Continent there has been very little passing, and the late dull advices from this quarter have had the effect of somewhat weakening prices. Odessa itself has lost its buoyancy and made sales in favour of buyers. But France has little varied, even Marseilles, with large stores on hand, maintaining the late advance. In Canada and the United States there has been a small decline in breadstuffs, but not to the extent required for shipments to this country. Our arrivals are beginning to fall off in wheat, and the French imports of flour are becoming quite insignificant, shipments having seriously lost money. Potatoes are rapidly getting worse in Ireland, and fair supplies of maize in that country have found speculative buyers.

The arrivals off the coast since the 17th inst. have been 32 quarters, of which 15 were wheat and 17 maize, and the business transacted has been as follows:—7 cargoes of wheat, 3 Marianopoli at 44s. 7½d., 44s. 9d., and 45s. 3d.; 2 Odessa Ghirka at 41s. 6d. to 42s. 3d.; 2 Polish Odessa at 38s. 6d. and 43s.; 2 of Odessa rye at 24s. 9d. and 25s. 6d.; seven cargoes of maize at 26s. 4½d. to 29s.; 5 of eastern barley at 21s. 9d. to 23s. 6d., and 1 of Taganrog oats at 17s. 3d. per quarter.

The sales of wheat noted last week were 79,149 quarters at 44s. 1d. per quarter, against 73,943 quarters in 1858. The London averages were 47s. 11d. on 4,497 quarters. The imports into the principal ports of Great Britain, in wheat and flour, for the week ending August 17th, were equal to 47,484 quarters.—*Mark-Lane Express.*

Fairs.

OLDCASTLE FAIR, COUNTY OF MEATH.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The Fair held on Monday was not so large as was expected, in consequence of the fair at Mullingar falling on the same day. The supply of beef was fair, and was speedily bought up for the English markets. There was but a short supply of store heifers, which sold at from £6 to £10. Store bullocks were in very good request, yearlings from £4 to £7, two year olds in condition from £7 10s. to £11; weanling calves and springers also sold well, the former at 30s. to 55s., and the latter from 9*l.* to 16*l.*; the supply of horses was scanty; the sheep fair was well supplied, two year old wedders, 45s. to 55s. each, and lambs from 1*l.* 2s. to 1*l.* 10s.; the pig fair was as usual a good one, and a great deal of business was transacted. The spirited proprietor, since he altered the fairs to suit the convenience of the public generally, has laid out several hundred pounds in walling in and putting gates to a new fair green, which is now considered one of the handsomest in the province.

Mullingar Fair, Aug. 29.—The great August fair of this town, held to-day, was in every respect under the accustomed average, and disappointed the expectations of all parties. Prime beef was scarce; some good three year old heifers went as high as £18 17s. 6d.; same class receded to £13 18s. 6d. each, being about from 54s. to 60s. per cwt. Two years old bullocks, in good condition, went from £9 to £12 10s. Heifers, same age, from £6 17s. 6d. to £9 15s.; some good two years old bullocks brought £12 each; one and a half year old, £6 15s. each; others as low as £3 15s. each; yearling calves from £3 15s. to £6 2s. 6d.; and weanlings £2 2s. to £3 each; of these classes the supply was not large. Springers were scarce, and ranged from 10*l.* to 18*l.* 12s. 6d. Dairy cows from 9*l.* to 15*l.* 10s. each. Dry cows and strippers from 6*l.* 10s. to 11*l.* 10s. each. The sheep fair was scantily furnished. Good wedders realised from 48s. to 62s. each, or 6d. to 6½d. lb; ewes from 5d to 5½d. per do; store sheep went also at advanced figures; hoggets from 35s. to 44s. each; lambs were much looked for and went from 24s. to 33s. each. Richard Winter Reynell, Esq., purchased 120 in one lot at 31s. each. Some more large lots went at 25s., and some others went at 28s. 6d. each. The business transacted in this department was both brisk and satisfactory. The pig fair was very small; no bacon pigs were to be seen; stores went from 35s. to 55s., and runners 17s 6d. to 30s. each. In the horse fair a large number of sales took place, and everything first-class was in demand. The highest figure of the day was received by Charles W. Levinge, Esq., of Levington Lark, for a superb bay hunter, five years old, 150 guineas being given for him. Three handsome animals were sold at Nugent's Repository, where the principal sales of the day were arranged, for 215*l.* being over 76*l.* each. One English dealer brought eighteen good looking harness and saddle horses, the lowest of the lot being sixteen, and the highest twenty-eight guineas each. Inferior qualities were a mere drug. Mr. G. Murray received 50*l.* for a handsome spotted colt.

The Origin of Crinoline.—Crinoline was originally the name of a Parisian *modiste*—one Madame Crinoline, who kept a set of dressmaking-rooms in the Rue de la Paix. It eventually came into use to denote the article most in repute at her establishment. She it was, who, by the invention of horsehair woven into a sort of cloth and manufactured into petticoats, enabled the fair sex to dispense with that clumsy abomination, which always placed them if not in a headlong hurry, certainly in a bustle. The name of the petticoat was given from that of the inventor, as has frequently happened; crinoline the petticoat was derived from Crinoline the dressmaker.

Tramore.—This elegant summer sojourn is still crowded with visitors availing themselves of the magnificent weather, and the benefit of the sea bathing. The Doneraile walk presents each evening a picturesque appearance, and there is a band in attendance for the gay folk who walk there. A remarkable specimen of the locust was captured a few days ago in a field of Mr Budd's It is in the possession of Mr. E. Wall, and measures four inches and a half across the wings, the body and serrated legs being over three inches. This destructive insect is rarely met with in this country.—*Clonmel Chronicle.*

BIRTHS.

Eglinton—At Lauriston Castle, near Edinburgh, the Countess of Eglinton, of a daughter.

MacAdam—The wife of Major MacAdam, Blackwater, Clare, of a son.

Wortley—On Saturday, the 27th of August, at Upper Sheen House, Sheen, the Hon. Mrs. James Stuart Wortley, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Garnett and Garnett—August 27, in St. George's Church, Dublin, by the Rev. George Barton, Stawell Garnett, Esq., of Williamstown, in the county of Meath, to Sally, eldest daughter of the late [illegible] Garnett, Esq., of Feltown, in the same county.

Hardinge and Ayerst—August 27, at All Souls', Langham-place, Major Hardinge, 80th Regiment, son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Hardinge, 99th Regiment, to Jemima Elizabeth, daughter of the late Francis Ayerst, Esq., of Brompton, Kent.

Willans and Morgan—August 23, in St. Andrew's Church, Plymouth, by the Rev. T. H. Peters, A.B., Thomas Henry Willans, Esq., M.R.C.S.I., of Liverpool, son of the late Thomas Willans, Esq., of Dublin, to Sarah Maria, only daughter of William I. Morgan, Esq., A.M., M.D.

DEATHS.

Duggan—August 26, at his residence, No. 13, Wood-quay, Mr William Duggan, in the 80th year of his age, regretted by his family and friends.

North—On the 22nd inst., at Dunleer Glebe, the residence of his son-in-law, the Rev. James Crofton, Peter North, Esq., in the 73rd year of his age; in life beloved and respected, and in death deeply lamented.

Tomlin—March 5, at Melbourne, in the 21st year of his age, John Grant Tomlin, Esq., youngest and beloved son of John Tomlin, Esq., R.N., late an Ensign in her Majesty's 12th Regiment, in which corps he was respected and beloved for his amiability.

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